

SUPER

GOAL 3

WORKBOOK

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وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education
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**Mc
Graw
Hill**

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A Look at the people in the photos. Complete each description with a word from the box.

a devoted employee an exercise freak an Internet addict a vegetarian



1. Mark likes to work out. He's really into exercise and fitness. He's _____.



2. Ali is online all the time, even in the park! He's _____.



3. Saeed always works on the weekend. He's _____.



4. Jake never eats meat. He's _____.

B Describe each person from **A**. Use the expressions in the box.

usually downloads videos and games
always lives a healthy lifestyle
frequently spends a lot of time at the gym
regularly chats online

normally works out five times a week
often spends a lot of time at the office
never takes a vacation
always eats vegetables

! Mark normally works out five times a week.

Mark frequently spends a lot of time at the gym.

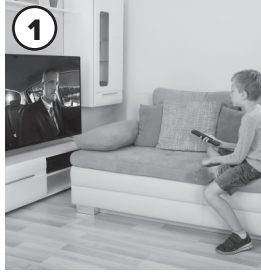
1. Ali _____.
Ali _____.

2. Saeed _____.
Saeed _____.

3. Jake _____.
Jake _____.

1 Lifestyles

C Write about each photo. Use the words to ask questions and give answers.



Jamal / after school / usually // always

Q: *Does Jamal usually ride his bike after school?*

A: *Jamal always rides his bike after school.*

1. Sarah's little brother / usually / in the afternoon // sometimes

Q: _____

A: _____

2. Sabah and her friends / usually / on Thursday // often

Q: _____

A: _____

3. George / usually / on Saturday // occasionally

Q: _____

A: _____

D Write about yourself. Answer the questions. Use adverbs/expressions of frequency.

1. Do you usually sleep late on the weekend?

2. Do you generally do your homework in the afternoon?

3. Do you sometimes watch TV with your family?



4. Do you often chat online with your friends?

E Read the chart. Ask and answer a question about each person. Use **How many...?** / **How much...?** / **How long...?**

	watch TV	drink soda	exercise	chat online
Hussain	5 hours a week	1 can a day	2 hours a day	3 hours a night
Faris	1 hour a week	3 cans a day	2 hours a week	2 hours a day
Ismail	2 hours a day	2 cans a week	7 days a week	1 hour a day
Noura	3 hours a night	2 liters a month	2 days a week	2 hours a week
Fadwa	1 hour a day	1 liter a week	3 hours a week	6 hours a week
You				



Hussain / watch TV

Q: *How many hours a week does Hussain watch TV?*

A: *He watches TV 5 hours a week.*

1. Faris / drink soda

Q: _____

A: _____

2. Ismail / exercise

Q: _____

A: _____

3. Noura / watch TV

Q: _____

A: _____

4. Fadwa / chat online

Q: _____

A: _____

5. you / watch TV

Q: _____

A: _____

6. you / drink sodas

Q: _____

A: _____

7. you / exercise

Q: _____

A: _____

8. you / chat online

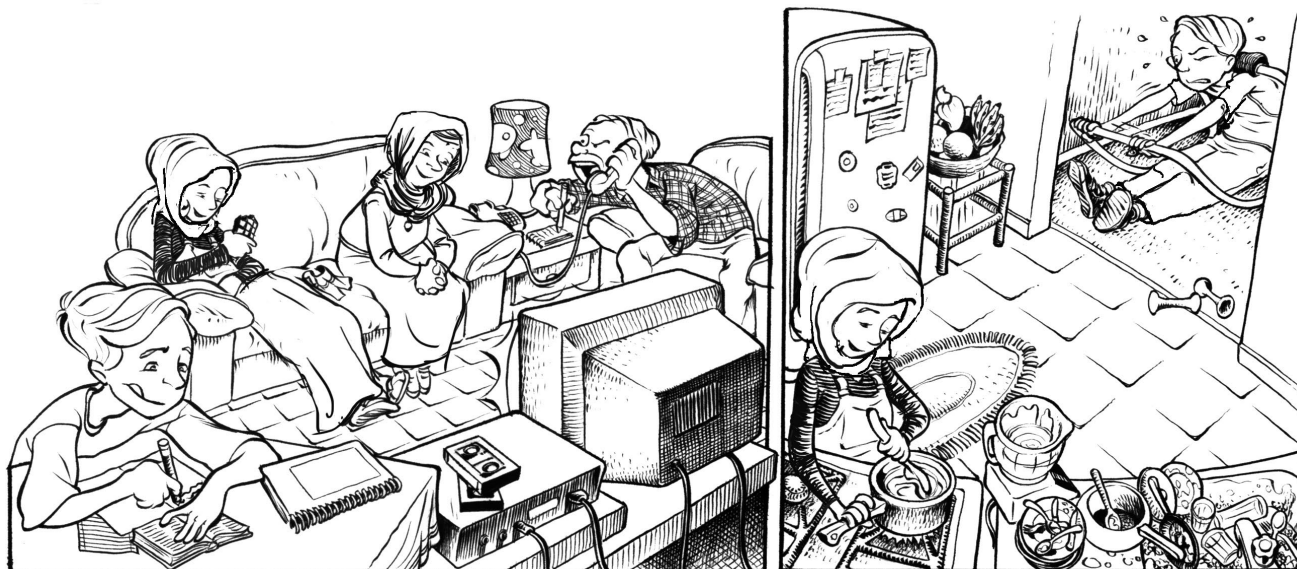
Q: _____

A: _____



1 Lifestyles

F Complete each sentence with the verb in parentheses. Then rewrite each sentence. Use an adverb of frequency.



! Steve does (do) his homework every day.

He always does his homework.

1. Mr. Lewis _____ (talk) to his boss on the phone in the evening five times a week.

2. Mrs. Lewis _____ (watch) TV about once a week.

3. Sarah _____ (eat) chocolate morning, noon, and night.

4. Sarah _____ (make) dinner once a month.

5. Steve _____ (work out) four times a week.

6. Steve _____ (not do) the dishes. It's not his job.



G READING

Are You Addicted to Shopping?

Do you love to shop?

Do you shop several times a week?

Do you buy things you don't need just because you have to buy something?

Do you ever spend money you don't really have?

Do you sometimes borrow money for shopping?

Are you a shopping addict? That means you can't stop shopping.

Take this test and find out. Circle **yes** or **no**.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Do you think about shopping a lot? | yes | no |
| 2. Do you feel excited and happy when you are shopping? | yes | no |
| 3. Are you always planning your next shopping trip? | yes | no |
| 4. Do you feel nervous when you can't go shopping? | yes | no |
| 5. Do you go shopping when you are depressed or unhappy? | yes | no |
| 6. Do you go shopping at least once a day? | yes | no |
| 7. Do you sometimes buy things you don't need? | yes | no |
| 8. Do you spend a lot more money than you have? | yes | no |
| 9. Do you lose track of how much money you spend? | yes | no |
| 10. Do you say you spend less money than you really spent? | yes | no |
| 11. Do you want to spend less time shopping? | yes | no |

Did you answer **yes** to five or more questions?

You may be a shopping addict. What can you do? You can ask for help from friends.

You can get counseling. Shopping shouldn't control you. You should control shopping.

Answer these questions.

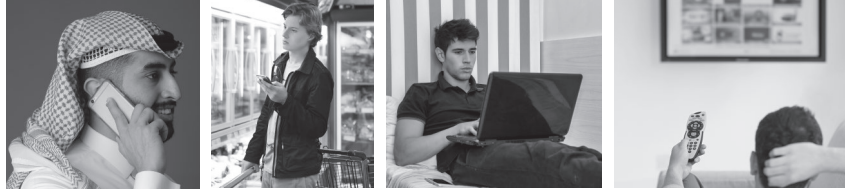
1. What are three things that shopping addicts do?

2. What are two things shopping addicts can do to change their shopping habit?



1 Lifestyles

H Complete the chart with your information. How many hours a week do you spend on each activity? Which things are habits for you? Which things are addictions?



	Talking on the phone	Going shopping	Going online	Watching TV	Your idea:
Hours per week:					
How important is it to you?					
• very important	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• important	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• not important	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I WRITING

Now write a paragraph about your activities. How often and how long do you do them? Which are important? Which are not important? Which are habits? Which are addictions? What can you do to change them?

Habit or Addiction?



2 Life Stories

A Unscramble the letters and write the words on the correct announcement.

arptnes
snwit

liccin
dolob

niodontas
wnernbos

doorn
ntfain



B Complete the stories. Use the words from **A**.



1. In just two days, over 300 people came to give _____ at the Heart-to-Heart Mobile _____ in Lakeside County. Local businessmen and shoppers were happy to volunteer to help others in need. Some people donated blood for the first time and said they planned to do it again. One _____ told doctors that it was his 50th time giving blood. The blood _____ will go to hospitals around the country and will save many lives.

2. My aunt and uncle are new _____. They have two little _____. They're so small! It's hard to imagine that I was that little when I was an _____!

The other really cool thing is that my two new little cousins look exactly the same. Why? Because they're _____.



C Complete the story. Use the simple past tense of the verbs in parentheses.



Roger and Paul **(1)** (be) _____ neighbors when they **(2)** (be) _____ children. They **(3)** (grow up) _____ together. They **(4)** (play) _____ sports and **(5)** (study) _____ together. They even **(6)** (go) _____ to the same college. After college, Paul **(7)** (get) _____ a job with an international bank in Paris and **(8)** (leave) _____ the country. At first, he **(9)** (not like) _____ his job because there **(10)** (be) _____ a lot of travel. He also **(11)** (miss) _____ his family a lot. After several years, he **(12)** (want) _____ to move back home and get a new job. Roger **(13)** (go) _____ back home after college. He immediately **(14)** (take) _____ a job at the city library. At first, he **(15)** (not be) _____ happy, but his parents **(16)** (need) _____ him at home, so he **(17)** (stay) _____. Last year, he **(18)** (start) _____ to think about a new job and life. He **(19)** (want) _____ to travel and see the world. Then six months ago, Paul **(20)** (move) _____ back home. A week later, he **(21)** (see) _____ Roger in the park. Yesterday, they **(22)** (go) _____ into business together and **(23)** (open) _____ their own travel agency!

D Answer the questions about the story in **C**.

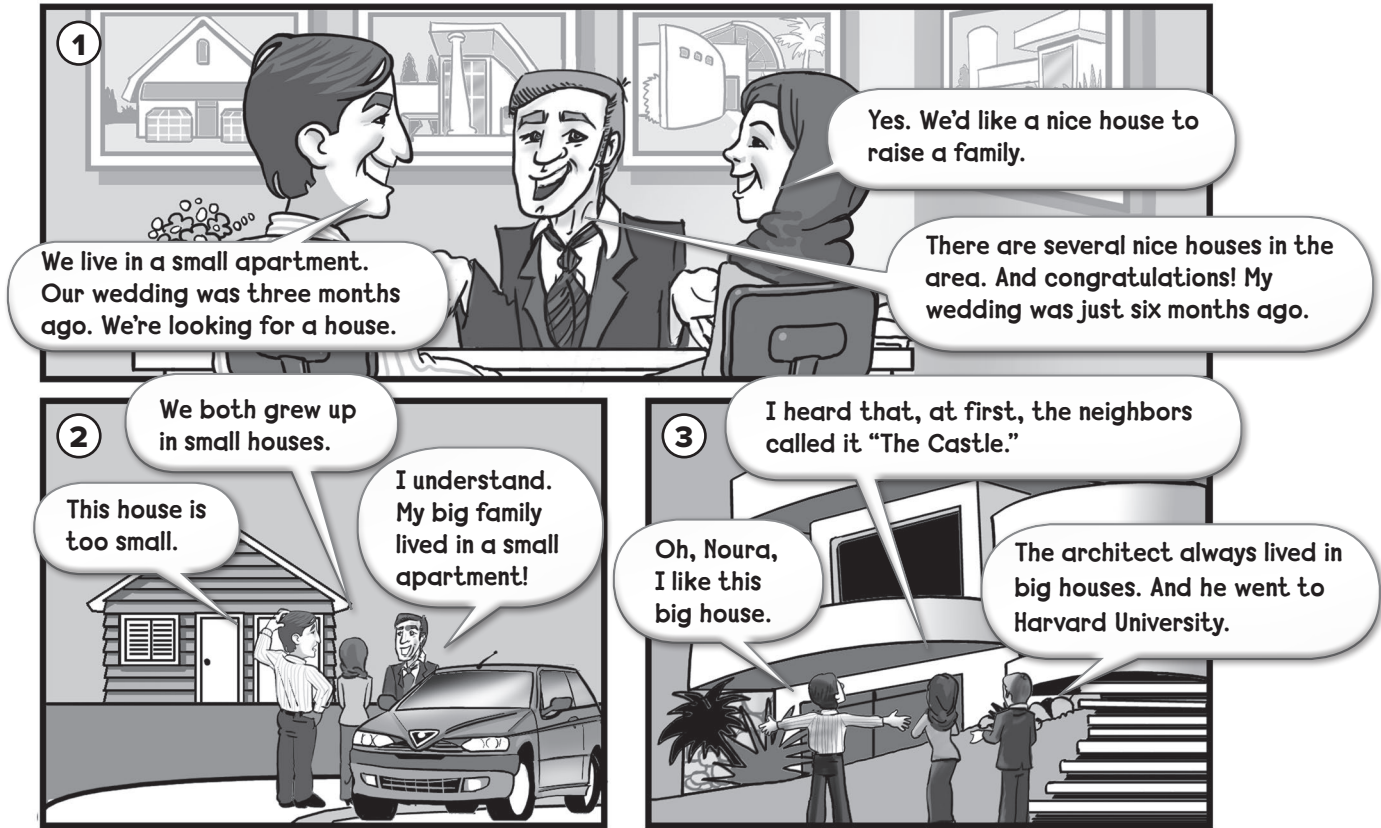
1. What did Paul and Roger do when they were young?

2. What did Paul think about his job at first?

3. Where did Roger work after college?

4. Where did Paul see Roger after he moved back home?

- E** Noura and Saeed want to buy a house. Mr. Smith is their real estate agent. Complete the sentences below the pictures. Use expressions with the passive in the affirmative and the negative.



Picture 1

1. Noura and Saeed _____ three months ago.
2. Noura and Saeed _____ six months ago.
3. Mr. Smith _____ six months ago.

Picture 2

1. Noura and Saeed _____ in small houses.
2. Mr. Smith _____ in a small house.
3. Mr. Smith _____ in a small apartment.

Picture 3

1. The architect _____ at Harvard University.
2. The architect _____ in big houses.
3. The house _____ "The Castle."

F Read the information. Complete the conversation. Use **used to** and **didn't use to**.

How Television Has Changed



The 1940s

- TVs have small, round screens.
- Many families eat dinner in front of the TV.
- TVs show only black and white pictures.

The 1950s

- People in big cities get four or five TV stations.
- Cable TV brings big-city TV to some country areas.
- The remote control is invented.

- Omar:** Did you know that some TVs **(1)** _____ have round screens?
- Yahya:** Yes, I did. And a lot of families **(2)** _____ eat dinner in front of the TV every night.
- Omar:** I know. And there **(3)** _____ be very many TV stations.
- Yahya:** Right. And before 1950, people in country areas **(4)** _____ have TV at all!
- Omar:** They probably **(5)** _____ have boring evenings with no TV.
- Yahya:** Maybe. They probably **(6)** _____ go to bed early.
- Omar:** Can you believe that TVs **(7)** _____ have color pictures? Everything was in black and white.
- Yahya:** Isn't that crazy? And people **(8)** _____ stand up and walk over to the TV to change channels. No remote control!
- Omar:** I'm glad I didn't live back then!

G Read the answers. Write questions.



Q: *Where did Ali use to live?*

A: Ali used to live in the country.

1. Q: _____

A: Fahd used to play football after school.

2. Q: _____

A: Yes, Farah did. She used to take the bus to school.

3. Q: _____

A: They used to go to the mall every Thursday evening.

4. Q: _____

A: No, I didn't. I used to stay up really late every night.

H READING

Prince William of Britain

Prince William is the grandson of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain. He was born in London, England, on June 21, 1982. He is the elder son of Charles and the late Lady Diana, Prince and Princess of Wales. He has one younger brother named Harry.

William was educated at private schools in England. He attended one of the oldest high schools in England, Eton College. At Eton, he was captain of the football team and took up water polo. After graduation, William took a gap year, during which he trained with the British Army, traveled in Africa, and taught children in a small town in Chile.

He returned in 2001 and enrolled at one of the oldest universities in Scotland. He began studies in art history, but later changed his main subject to geography. William went on to earn a Master's degree—the best degree of any heir to the throne of Britain. He then decided to follow a military career and trained at the Royal Military Academy in 2006. He served in the Armed Forces with his brother, and two years later he earned his pilot wings. In 2009, he transferred to the Royal Air Force for helicopter training. He later served as a pilot in the Search and Rescue Force.

Prince William now makes public appearances and performs his many royal duties—among which he is President of England's Football Association. And, like his mother, the late Lady Diana, he continues to help others by actively supporting many humanitarian causes.



Map of Britain

Number the sentences in the correct order.

- _____ He traveled in Africa and South America.
- _____ Prince William went to Eton College.
- _____ He trained as a pilot.
- _____ Prince William was born in London.
- _____ William and Harry served in the Armed Forces.
- _____ He became a helicopter pilot.

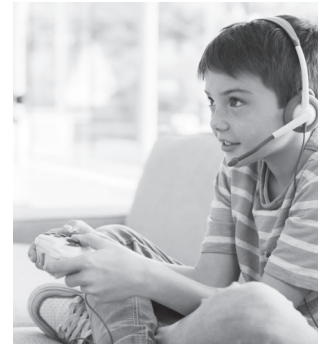
Prince William graduated from university.



2 Life Stories

1 How is your life different now from when you were seven years old? Complete the chart with your ideas.

When I was seven, I used to:	Now I'm older, and I:



J WRITING

Now write a paragraph about your life then and now. Write what you used to do and what you do now.

Then and Now

3 When Are You Traveling?

A Complete the conversations. Use the words in the box.

flight

suitcase

boarding pass

gate

baggage

carry-on

What time is our

(1) _____

to Riyadh?



It's at 4:30, but I don't see

the (2) _____

number.

Yes, it is. And then I have one

(5) _____, too.



Is this (3) _____ the

only (4) _____ you're

going to check?

Is my seat number on my

(6) _____?




Yes, it is, sir. You'll be

next to a window.



3 When Are You Traveling?

B Read the customs declaration. Complete the conversation. Use the present progressive.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

19 CFR 122.27, 148.12, 148.13, 148.110, 148.111

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 1515-0041

Each arriving traveler or responsible family member must provide the following information (only ONE written declaration per family is required):

- Name: Hussain Ahmed K
Last First Middle Initial
- Birth Date: 07 / 11 / 72 3. Airline/flight No.: 459
Day / Month / Year
- Number of family members traveling with you: 1
- Country of Citizenship: KSA 6. Country of Residence: KSA
- U.S. Address: 15 State Street, Miami, FL
- Expected Length of Stay: two weeks
- The purpose of my trip is or was: ☐ Business ☒ Personal
- I am/we are bringing fruits, plants, meats, food, soil, birds, snails, other live animals, farm products; YES NO
or have been on a farm or ranch outside the U.S. ☐ ☒
- I am/we are carrying currency or monetary instruments over \$10,000 U.S., or foreign equivalent. YES NO
☐ ☒



Customs Officer: What flight were you on?

Ahmed: I was on Flight 459.

Customs Officer: How many family members are traveling with you?

Ahmed: (1) _____. My son is with me

Customs Officer: Where are you staying in the United States?

Ahmed: (2) _____.

Customs Officer: How long are you visiting the United States?

Ahmed: (3) _____.

Customs Officer: Are you bringing any fruits or live plants?

Ahmed: (4) _____.

Customs Officer: Are you carrying more than \$10,000 cash?

Ahmed: (5) _____.

Customs Officer: Are you coming to the United States for business or for pleasure?

Ahmed: (6) _____. We're visiting family.

Customs Officer: Welcome to the United States. Enjoy your stay here.

Ahmed: Thank you!



- C** Complete the conversation. Use the information in the chart. Use **going to** for definite plans and **will** for indefinite plans.

Faisal's Weekend Plans

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Maybe go to the special Antiquities Exhibition 10:00 A.M.–8:00 P.M.	Definitely go to the Al-Janadriyah Cultural Festival 8:00 A.M.–11:00 P.M.	Maybe ride in the bicycle race 10:30 A.M.–12:30 P.M.
Definitely go to the Champions League football game 8:00 P.M.	Definitely watch the camel races 7:00 P.M.	Probably go to the barbecue at Yahya's house 4:00 P.M.–8:00 P.M.

Thursday

Adnan: Hi, Faisal. What are you doing?

Faisal: I'm making plans for the weekend. Maybe I **(1)** (go) _____ to the special Antiquities Exhibition on Thursday afternoon.

Adnan: That's going to be interesting! Are you going to stay all afternoon?

Faisal: No. I **(2)** _____ probably (stay) _____ for an hour or two. Do you want to go?

Adnan: Sure! And I definitely **(3)** (go) _____ to the Champions League football game at 8:00.

Faisal: Me, too. Let's get there at 6:00.

Adnan: Fine. We **(4)** _____ probably (be) _____ the first people there.

Faisal: That's OK. We **(5)** (find) _____ great seats for sure!

Friday

Faisal: Are you going to go to the Al-Janadriyah Cultural Festival on Friday?

Adnan: You bet! I **(6)** (spend) _____ the whole afternoon there. It's **(7)** (be) _____ lots of fun!

Faisal: I **(8)** (get) _____ there early in the morning, and I **(9)** _____ probably (leave) _____ at 4:00.

Adnan: Then what are you going to do?

Faisal: I **(10)** (watch) _____ the camel races at 7:00.

- D** Write a conversation between Faisal and Adnan about Faisal's Saturday plans.

Adnan: _____

Faisal: _____

Adnan: _____



Faisal: _____

Adnan: _____

Faisal: _____

3 When Are You Traveling?

E Complete the answers to the questions with infinitives of purpose. Use the information in the photos for your answers. Use the verbs in the box.

finish

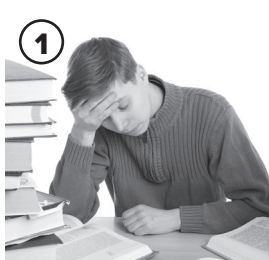
visit

go surfing

work out

catch

buy



Q: Why is your father going to the train station?

A: He's going to the train station to catch a train.

1. Q: Why is he staying up late?

A: _____ his homework.

2. Q: Why are they online?

A: _____ their tickets.

3. Q: Why are they flying to California?

A: _____ their grandparents.

4. Q: Why is he going to Mexico?

A: _____.

5. Q: Why is he going to the gym after school?

A: _____.



F

Write three sentences. Tell where you will probably go next week. Use infinitives of purpose.



I will probably go to the mall to buy a new pair of shoes.

1. _____

2. _____



3. _____

G READING**GUIDE TO NIAGARA FALLS****Things to Do**

There is a lot for the whole family to do in Niagara Falls. A helicopter ride provides a wonderful view of both the American falls and the Canadian falls. During the ride, you can take great pictures to show your friends back home. A favorite with all the tourists is the Journey Behind the Falls. You'll put on a raincoat, take an elevator, and get out at the bottom of the falls. From there, you'll see, hear, and feel the excitement as the water crashes down from the height of a twenty-story building. It's an unforgettable experience!

**Places to Stay***The Broadview Hotel*

Many visitors want to stay at the Broadview. The rooms are small, but the views of the falls are wonderful. The hotel restaurant is good, but very fancy. You'll have to wear your best clothes. The Broadview is expensive, but its guests receive very special treatment. And for your information, the hotel doesn't have a pool, but it has excellent workout facilities for people who like to exercise.

Martin's Motel

Martin's Motel is a really friendly place. When you check in, Martin shows you to your room. The rooms aren't fancy, but they're large and they have cable TV. There is an outdoor swimming pool and a game room especially for children. It's just a 15-minute walk to the falls. And if you're hungry, you can eat at the diner next door. The food is good and cheap, and the diner is open 24 hours a day. You won't have to dress up to eat there. Families that stay at Martin's always have a good time.

Write **T** for **True** or **F** for **False**.

1. _____ Visitors wear raincoats to go behind the falls.
2. _____ You can't take pictures on the helicopter ride.
3. _____ The Broadview Hotel has a pool.
4. _____ The Broadview Hotel has wonderful views of the falls.
5. _____ Martin's Motel is close to the falls.
6. _____ You have to wear a suit or dress to eat at the diner next to Martin's Motel.

H Answer these questions about the reading.

1. You can stay at the Broadview Hotel or Martin's Motel. Where will you probably stay? Why?

2. You can take the helicopter ride or the Journey Behind the Falls trip. Which will you probably take? Why?



3 When Are You Traveling?

I You are talking to a travel agent. You're telling the travel agent about the trip you want to take. Complete the travel agent's notes from your conversation.

1. *Where do you want to go?*
2. *What are you going to do while you're there?*
3. *When are you going to leave?*
4. *How long are you going to stay?*
5. *What airport do you want to leave from?*
6. *Who is going with you?*
7. *What kind of hotel do you want to stay at?*
8. *What sights do you want to see?*

J WRITING

Now write a paragraph about your trip. Use the information from the travel agent's form above.

My Trip

4 What Do I Need to Buy?

A Write the name of each food.



1. _____



6. _____



2. _____



7. _____



3. _____



8. _____



4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

B Complete the chart with the words from **A**.

Meat	Seafood	Dairy	Fruit	Vegetables

4 What Do I Need to Buy?

C Complete the story. Use **a few**, **a little**, and **a lot of**.

Badria started a new diet called the Fat Flush Program. This is what she told me about it:

"At first, I didn't understand the diet because there were **(1)** _____ rules—about three pages of them! For example, you have to take 1 tablespoon of oil twice a day. That's not **(2)** _____ oil, but it helps you lose weight for some reason. You need to drink **(3)** _____ lemon juice (about a tablespoon) in water twice a day.

Fruits are part of the diet. You can have **(4)** _____ pieces of fruit—one, two, or three pieces—every day. You can eat **(5)** _____ different vegetables. In fact, you can eat all the vegetables you want, including beans, broccoli, cucumbers, onions, and 25 more. But you can only have **(6)** _____ spices. They cause problems with this diet. You need to drink **(7)** _____ water—at least eight glasses a day! I don't know if I can do that all the time. You can't eat **(8)** _____ meat—only 225 grams once a day. But that doesn't bother me. I usually eat only **(9)** _____ meat anyway. There are only **(10)** _____ things on the diet that I never eat—actually just two things—lamb and tomatoes. And they encourage you to get **(11)** _____ exercise, but not too much. All in all, I think it's a good program."

D Rewrite each false sentence about the story from **C**. Make each one true. Use **much** and **many**.



Badria takes a lot of oil each day.

She doesn't take much oil each day.

1. Badria drinks a lot of lemon juice in water.

2. Badria can eat a few vegetables on the diet.

3. She can use a lot of spices.

E Write about what you eat or drink **a lot of** and what you don't eat or drink **enough** of.



I eat a lot of ice cream, but I don't eat enough yogurt.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

F Read the recipe. Write questions and answers about it. Use **how much** and **how many**.

Mushroom and Cheese Omelet

- Cut 6 mushrooms into small pieces.
- Chop a piece of 1 onion.
- Cut up $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cheddar cheese.
- Whip 3 eggs in a bowl.
- Add a little salt and pepper to the eggs.
- Melt 1 tablespoon of butter in a frying pan.
- Pour the ingredients into the frying pan and cook for 3 minutes.



you / need / eggs

Q: *How many eggs do you need?*

A: *I need three eggs.*

1. you / use / butter

Q: _____

A: _____

2. you / add / salt

Q: _____

A: _____

3. you / cut up / mushrooms

Q: _____

A: _____

4. you / cut up / cheese

Q: _____

A: _____

5. you / use / onions

Q: _____

A: _____



Complete the sentences. Use **something**, **anything**, and **nothing**.

- We eat a lot of food at my house. We always need _____ from the supermarket.
- Are you hungry? Go to the kitchen. There's _____ in the refrigerator for you to eat.
- What a delicious lunch! But don't you have _____ to drink with it?
- I love fresh fruit. In fact, there's _____ better than a good piece of watermelon on a hot summer day!
- I'm so hungry. I haven't eaten _____ all day!
- Badr:** Do you like pizza?
Fahd: No, I don't. I don't like _____ with cheese.
- I can't make this recipe for dinner. I have absolutely _____ that it calls for.



- I'm going to buy some food at the supermarket. Can I get you _____, too?



4 What Do I Need to Buy?

H Look at the recipe for fruit salad. Rewrite the recipe in the correct order.

Fruit Salad

- Mix well and put the bowl in the refrigerator for three hours.
- Cut up 1 pineapple, 1 cup of strawberries, 2 oranges, and 1 cup of apples.
- Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of lemon juice.
- Put the fruit in a large bowl.

Fruit Salad



I Now rewrite the recipe. Use the sequence words in the box.

after that

finally

first

then

1. _____

2. _____

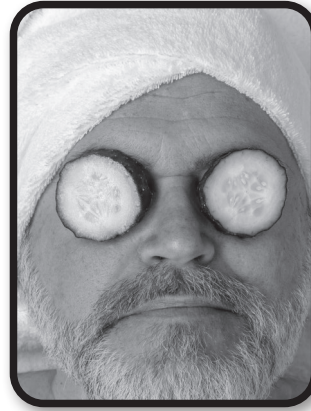
3. _____

4. _____



J READING**Food Is Not Just for Food**

Do you like bananas on cereal, roasted garlic, or cucumbers in salad? Believe it or not, each of these foods is also a medicine. Thousands of years ago people started using foods to cure everyday health problems. Today, people still use many of these foods as medicines. Each culture has its own favorite food remedies. Here is a short list of illnesses and some of the foods people use to cure them.

**Headaches**

- Peel several very ripe bananas. Wrap the peels in two different pieces of cloth. Place one over the back of your neck and the other on your forehead.
- Peel a large lemon. Rub the skin of the lemons on your forehead. Then put the pieces in a cloth and place it on your forehead. The pain will stop.

Tired, Red Eyes

- Peel and slice up a very ripe apple. Let the fruit get brown. Place the pieces on your closed eyes. Leave them on for at least half an hour.
- Place thin slices of cucumber over your closed eyes and lie quietly for a few minutes.

A Cold

- Put two cloves of crushed garlic in a bowl of boiling water. Add one tablespoon of vinegar. Cover your head and the bowl with a towel. Breathe in the warm vapors.
- Soak a piece of brown paper in vinegar. Shake pepper on one side. Place the peppered side of the paper on your chest. Leave it there all night, if possible.

Have you ever heard of any of these remedies? Most people in the medical profession say that there is little research to prove any positive results from these old food remedies.

Complete the sentences. Use the information in the reading.

1. People eat food. Some people use food as _____.
2. To take away a _____, you can use ripe bananas.
3. Some people use ripe _____ to make their eyes feel better.
4. Cucumber slices can help your _____.
5. Some people say garlic and _____ will make a cold go away.



4 What Do I Need to Buy?

- K** What is your favorite meal? Make a shopping list for it. Complete the chart below with all the different food items for the meal. Then think about the supermarket you'll go to. Where are the different food items in that supermarket? Use a number to show the order in which you will buy the food at your supermarket.

Favorite Meal: _____

Food Group	Food Items	Shopping Trip Order
Meat / Seafood		
Breads and Grains		
Vegetables		
Fruits		
Dairy Products		
Other		



L WRITING

Now write a paragraph about your shopping trip at your supermarket. Use the information from your shopping list above. Use sequence words like **first**, **then**, **after that**, and **finally**.

My Shopping Trip

EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

A Write questions and answers. Use **always, usually, sometimes, seldom**, or **never** in your answers.



How often / you / eat / sandwiches / for lunch

Q: *How often do you eat sandwiches for lunch?*

A: *I usually eat sandwiches for lunch.*

1. How often / you / walk / school

Q: _____

A: _____

2. How often / you / watch / TV

Q: _____

A: _____

3. How often / you / clean / your room

Q: _____

A: _____

4. How often / you / go / to the mall

Q: _____

A: _____

5. How often / you / do / your homework

Q: _____

A: _____

B Write the question for each answer. Use the simple past tense.



Q: *Where did your uncle live?*

A: **My uncle lived in New York.**

1. **Q:** _____

A: Amal watched TV yesterday evening.

2. **Q:** _____

A: Hussain wore a suit and tie to the job interview.

3. **Q:** _____

A: They slept on the airplane.

4. **Q:** _____

A: My brother went to college in Jeddah.



5. **Q:** _____

A: Ali and his family stayed in a hotel last year when they went to the beach.

EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

C Complete each sentence. Use the simple past tense.

1. They're not going to play basketball tonight, but they _____ basketball last night.
2. I am not meeting my friend for lunch today. I _____ my friend for lunch yesterday.
3. She doesn't usually get sick, but she _____ sick last week. She had a cold.
4. He doesn't usually study on weekends, but he _____ this past weekend.
5. We don't usually grow tomatoes in my garden, but we _____ some this past summer.
6. He usually goes skiing on vacation, but he _____ surfing last month on vacation.
7. I don't usually make mistakes on my math homework, but I _____ three mistakes on my homework yesterday.
8. I don't usually have to do the dishes, but I _____ to do them last night.
9. My friend and I didn't go shopping yesterday, but we _____ every day last week.
10. My father didn't drive me to school this morning, but he _____ me to school yesterday.

D Write questions and answers. Use **used to**.



Khalil played basketball.

Q: *What did Khalil use to play?* _____

A: *Khalil used to play basketball.* _____

1. Ibrahim ate a lot of fast food.

Q: _____

A: _____

2. They studied English.

Q: _____

A: _____

3. Saeed drove his father's car.

Q: _____

A: _____

4. My brother and I drank milk every morning before school.

Q: _____

A: _____

EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

E Write sentences about you, your family, or your friends.



be born

I was born in Jizan on January 23, 1997.

1. be married

2. be raised

3. be called

4. be educated

F Look at the picture. Write about Robert's plans for the day with his friend. Use the present progressive.



Robert is going to the bus station today.

1.

2.

3.

4.



EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

G Complete the sentences. Use **be going to** or **will**.

1. I'm not sure. I _____ probably _____ (fly) to Dubai tomorrow.
2. My plans are definite. I _____ (go) to the mall with my friend tonight.
3. She isn't sure. She _____ probably _____ (leave) in the afternoon.
4. He didn't make definite plans. He _____ probably _____ (see) his uncle next week.
5. They didn't tell me their final plans. They _____ probably _____ (arrive) tomorrow morning.
6. I checked the schedule. The train _____ (leave) at 7:30 tomorrow morning.

H Look at the photo of Jeff. Write sentences about what he is going to do.
Write sentences about what he will probably do.


1. What is Jeff going to do?

2. What will Jeff probably do?



I What do you and your family conserve at home? How do you conserve at home? Complete the chart below.

Conservation at Home



What we conserve	How we conserve	How we will probably conserve
Electricity	<i>turn off lights</i>	<i>watch less TV</i>
Water		<i>not wash the family car</i>
Other		

J WRITING

Write a paragraph to tell how you conserve at home and what you will probably do to conserve in the future.

Conservation at Home



EXPANSION Units 1 – 4

K Complete the sentences. Use expressions of quantity. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. I'm on a diet, so I only eat _____ ice cream.
2. I don't use _____ salt. I really don't like it.
3. Did you get _____ pineapple? If you want more, I have another one in the refrigerator.
4. I only eat _____ eggs each week. I don't think they are really good for my heart.
5. _____ papayas did you buy at the market?
6. Wow! That's hot! Did you put _____ pepper in the soup?
7. _____ butter are you going to put on your potato?
8. I don't like this restaurant's menu. There aren't _____ appetizers on it.

L Complete the conversation. Use **something**, **anything**, and **nothing**.

Hanan: I'm going to the supermarket. Can I get you (1) _____?

Maha: No, thank you. I don't want (2) _____. I went shopping yesterday.

Hanan: I went to the supermarket yesterday, too! But I have (3) _____ for dinner this evening.

Maha: Oh, no! I don't have (4) _____ for dinner either! Can you pick (5) _____ up for me?

M Write a recipe. Put the expressions from the list in the correct order and use sequence words in your sentences.

- stir the eggs for one minute
- pour the eggs into a frying pan
- crack four eggs into a bowl
- cook the eggs for three minutes

Recipe: Scrambled Eggs





A Complete the sentences about the photos. Use the words in the box.

brick
household

printer
microwave oven

clumsy
image

conventional
huge

device
light

My aunt was at my house yesterday. She and my mom made cookies. I noticed that my mom never uses the (1) _____ to make the cookies. My mom says that some things bake better the old-fashioned way, in a (2) _____ oven. That's why a lot of (3) _____ kitchens today have both types of oven.



Cell phones are very small today. And they have always been small. Well, that's what I thought! Then my older brother showed me one of the very first cell phones. My father had one in a box in the garage. It was not small at all! It was big and (4) _____. And when my brother handed it to me, I almost dropped it because it was so heavy. And that's why people called it the (5) _____. It's amazing how our cell phones today are so small and so (6) _____.



My new laptop computer is really amazing. It is so small and fast. I love it. I really only needed one other (7) _____ to go with it. I needed a (8) _____. But I didn't have to buy it. The store gave me one when I bought the laptop. What a deal!



My parents just bought a new TV. It's a big screen TV, and that means that the screen is (9) _____. It's awesome! The (10) _____ on the screen is crystal clear and the sound is amazing.



5 Since When?

B Complete the conversations. Use the simple past.

1. **Mona:** When did you arrive at school this morning?

Sabah: I _____ at school at 8 o'clock.

2. **Ahmed:** Where did Yahya eat lunch yesterday?

Faris: He _____ lunch at the mall.

3. **Sultan:** What time _____ Imad _____ you last night?

Fahd: Imad called me at 10:30 p.m.

4. **Amina:** When did Noura and you finish your homework yesterday?

Fadwa: We _____ our homework just before dinner.

5. **Asma:** Who passed the history test last week?

Nawal: No one _____ that test!

6. **Jabir:** When _____ you at the park?

Ismail: I was at the park yesterday during the football game.

C Write complete sentences. Use the present perfect.



I / see / the Great Wall

I've seen the Great Wall.

1. my brother / play tennis / in the new park

2. Saeed / try / to learn French

3. we / go camping / in the mountains

4. my parents / eat / at the Indian restaurant by the bookstore

D Write questions for the statements in **C**.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



E Complete the paragraph with the verbs in parentheses. Use the present perfect or the simple past tense.

My uncle _____ (1. make) a lot of inventions. Some of his inventions _____ (2. work), and others _____ (3. not be) very successful. When I _____ (4. be) 12 years old, I _____ (5. walk) to school every day. That year, my uncle _____ (6. give) me one of his new inventions—a hat with an umbrella. He _____ (7. call) it his hat umbrella. _____ (8. be) it one of his successful inventions? Let's just say that we _____ (9. not talk) about it in years! Well, that's not completely true. Last year, my uncle _____ (10. wear) one of his hat umbrellas to my graduation. It _____ (11. be) really funny! And after dinner, he _____ (12. give) it to me. I think I'm the only person in the world who _____ (13. receive) two hat umbrellas as gifts!

F Complete each sentence with **for** or **since**.

1. Robert got sick two days ago. He has been sick _____ two days.

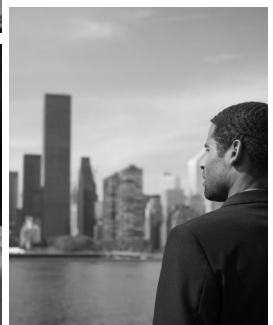
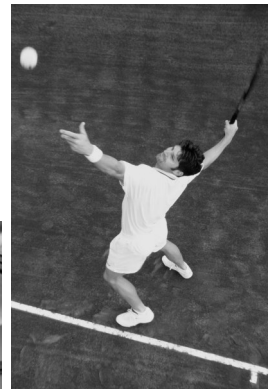
2. Daniel got his new car three weeks ago. He has had his new car _____ three weeks.

3. Carlos started to play tennis in 2006. He has played tennis _____ 2006.

4. My brother last spoke to his friend two hours ago. He hasn't spoken to him _____ two hours.

5. My uncle moved to New York City in 2007.

He has lived in New York City _____ 2007.



5 Since When?

G Write a question and two answers for each photo. Use **How long**, **for**, and **since**.



chicken / be / in the microwave / three o'clock // 15 minutes

Q: *How long has the chicken been in the microwave?*

A: *The chicken has been in the microwave since three o'clock.*

A: *The chicken has been in the microwave for 15 minutes.*



1. Tom and Kenneth / use / laptops / four years old // almost their entire lives

Q: _____

A: _____

A: _____

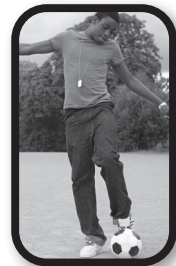


2. Chris / play football / eight years old // seven years

Q: _____

A: _____

A: _____



3. Alex and Sam / play video games / this afternoon // forty minutes

Q: _____

A: _____

A: _____

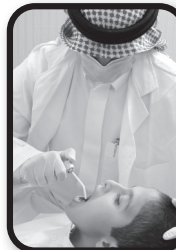


4. Omar / go / to this dentist / 2006 // many years

Q: _____

A: _____

A: _____



5. Grandma / have / her tea set / get married // over forty years

Q: _____

A: _____

A: _____



H READING



Since the 1700s, people have tried many different ways of traveling over land. They wanted to move more quickly and more comfortably than they could on horseback. Inventors have produced several different kinds of car engines since 1760. First, they tried steam engines. But they were noisy, and the driver had to stop frequently to get more water. Then they tried gasoline engines. The inventor of the modern gasoline-powered automobiles was a German named Karl Benz. He made his first car in 1886. His company later became Mercedes Benz, and it is still making cars today.

Automobile companies have added many improvements to cars over the years. Have you been in a car in rainy or snowy weather? Was it difficult to see the other cars on the road? A hundred years ago, it was almost impossible to drive in bad weather. People had to get out of their cars and wipe the windshields of their cars every few minutes. However, today, we have

windshield wipers. M. Anderson invented the windshield wiper in 1903, and by 1913 almost all American cars had them. And today you can't buy a car without them.

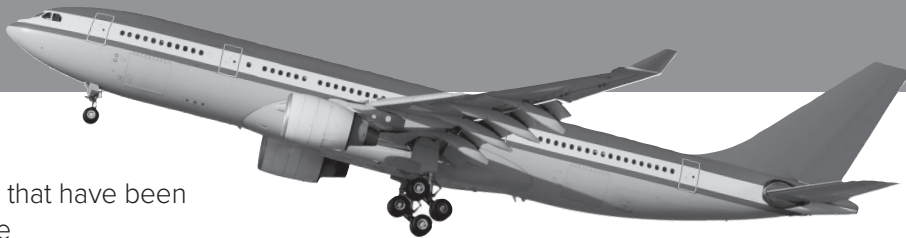
Another invention that has become very popular is the bucket seat. Steve McQueen, a famous American actor, invented this type of seat. McQueen worked on cars and was a race car driver. He needed a seat that was comfortable when his car was going very fast. Have you ever sat in a bucket seat? It's lower than a regular seat, and most people say it's more comfortable. Manufacturers have put bucket seats in cars for over thirty years now.

Auto manufacturers have improved cars. They've added things that make driving easier and more comfortable for drivers. Windshield wipers and bucket seats were only the beginning. Now many cars have GPS devices and even computers to help drivers park. Cars have come a long way in one hundred years!

Write **T** for **True** and **F** for **False**.


1. _____ There have been cars with engines since 1760.
2. _____ The first cars had gasoline engines.
3. _____ Most American cars had windshield wipers in 1903.
4. _____ An actor invented the bucket seat.
5. _____ American cars have had bucket seats since 1913.

5 Since When?



- I** Complete the chart. List inventions that have been important to you. Tell why each one has been important.



What inventions have changed my life?	How have they changed my life?
 cell phone	always able to talk to friends



J WRITING

Now write about the inventions you listed in the chart above. Write how each one has made your life better or worse, easier or harder.

These Inventions Have Changed My Life



6 Do You Know Where It Is?

A Look at the photos. Circle the one that matches the description best.

1. cleaner air



2. lower cost of living



3. larger green space



4. better public transportation system



B Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

public transportation system
green spaces
punctual

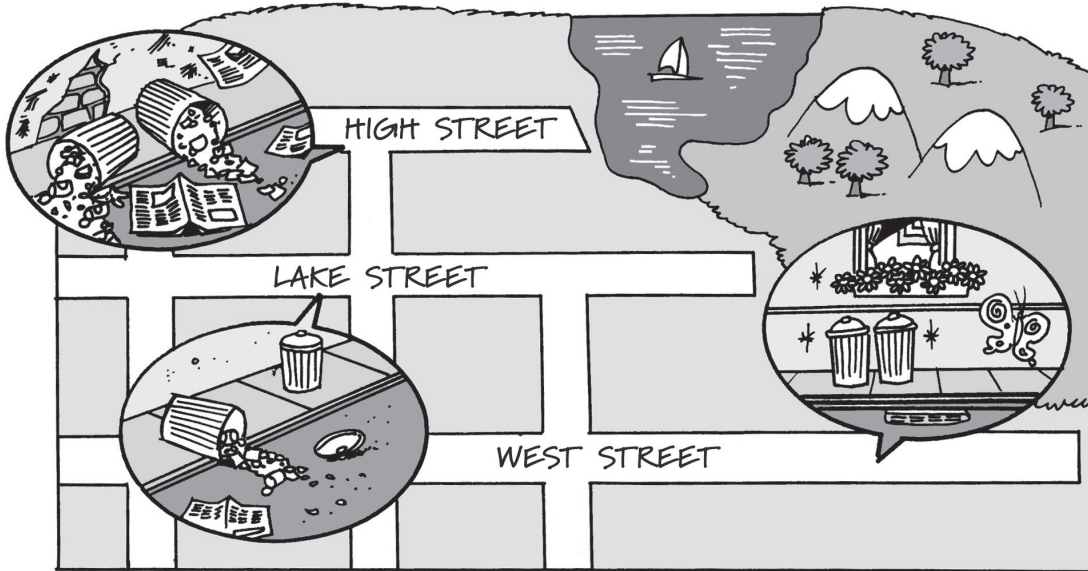
cozy
housing
quality of life

crime rate
efficient
cost of living

- We live in a small town, and my grandparents live in a very big city. It takes less money for my family to live in our small town house than it takes for my grandparents to live in their big city apartment. Our _____ is lower than my grandparents'.
- Berlin's _____ is awesome. We visited the city last year. And they have an amazing subway. It's always on time and doesn't cost a lot. It's very _____ and _____.
- An apartment and a small house are two examples of _____ that is available in the city. Both the houses and apartments aren't very big. They're really small and _____.
- I love Denver, Colorado. It's an awesome city to live in. There are a lot of trees and parks. With all the _____ here in the city, it's really easy to go walking or cycling whenever I want. That's important to me, my family, and my friends. We think the _____ in Denver is the best of any city in the world.
- Todd lives in the suburbs and not in the big city. He likes his neighborhood. It's safe and quiet, and people know their neighbors. In fact, there hasn't been a robbery in his neighborhood for two years. The _____ is definitely lower in his neighborhood than in the city.

6 Do You Know Where It Is?

C Fill in the correct comparatives and superlatives.



1. Lake Street is _____ (long) than High Street.
2. High Street is the _____ (short) street.
3. Lake Street is _____ (short) than West Street.
4. West Street is the _____ (long).
5. Lake Street is _____ (clean) than High Street.
6. High Street is the _____ (dirty) street.
7. Lake Street is _____ (dirty) than West Street.
8. West Street is the _____ (clean).

D Complete the sentences. Use comparatives or superlatives. Use the adjective **expensive**.

ROGERS REALTY

Fine Apartments – Low Prices!

- Come live at **the City Center**. One-bedroom apartments are \$500 a month.
- One-bedroom apartments at **the Plaza House** are \$700 a month.
- **The Amazon** has very special one-bedroom apartments with large balconies. Only \$1,000 a month!

💡 The City Center has the least expensive apartments.

1. The Amazon is _____ than the Plaza House.
2. The City Center is _____ than the Plaza House.
3. The Amazon is _____.

E Billy lives in the mountains. Dave lives at the beach. Complete the conversation. Use comparative and superlative adjectives.

Billy: I like the mountains. The weather is always _____
(1. cool) in the mountains than at the beach.

Dave: That's right. But I like the sun, and the beach is _____
(2. sunny) than the mountains.

Billy: That's true. But it's _____ (3. quiet) in the mountains. I can hike through the woods and hear the sound of birds. I like that.

Dave: Well, the beach is _____ (4. noisy) than the mountains, but there is always someone to talk to.

Billy: I think that people in the mountains are the _____ (5. friendly) people I've ever met. I know all my neighbors.

Dave: I am always meeting new people at the beach. They're usually on vacation and are from all over the world. In fact, they're the _____ (6. interesting) people I know.

Billy: I'm happy you like the beach. But I'll stay in the mountains. It's the _____ (7. good) place in the whole world!

Dave: And I'm happy you like the mountains. But I still think the beach is _____ (8. good) than the mountains!



F Where do you want to live, in the mountains or at the beach? Write three sentences about why you prefer to live there. Use comparatives or superlatives.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



6 Do You Know Where It Is?

G Complete the sentences. Use comparisons with **as...as**.

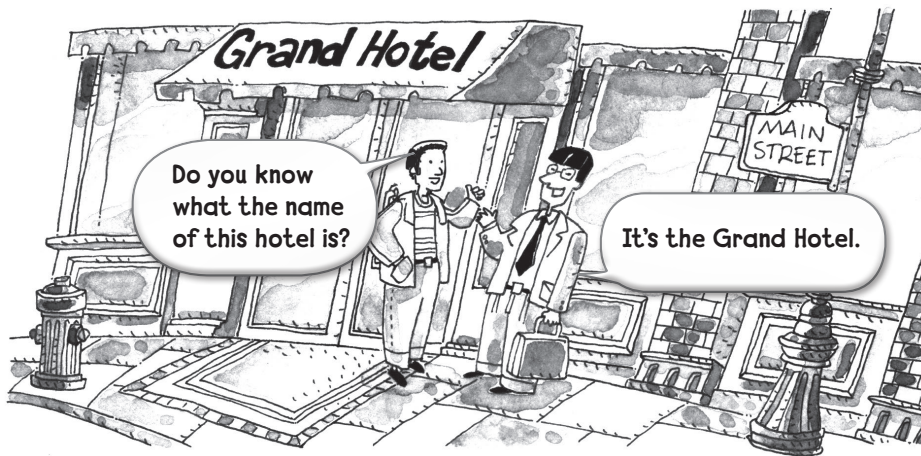


The office building is ten stories tall. The school building is ten stories tall, too.

The school building is as tall as the office building.

1. The bus ticket is inexpensive. It costs \$1.00. The subway ticket costs \$1.00, too.
The bus ticket is just _____ the subway ticket.
2. The pizza at Joe's is good, and the pizza at Mama Mia's is good, too.
Joe's pizza is _____ Mama Mia's pizza.
3. Apartments cost \$700 a month. Houses cost \$1100 a month.
Apartments aren't _____ houses.
4. Houston is warm in the winter. Chicago is not warm at all in the winter.
Chicago in the winter isn't _____ Houston in the winter.

H Write indirect questions for the answers.



Ali wants to know the name of this hotel.

Q: know / what Do you know what the name of this hotel is?

A: It's the Grand Hotel.

1. Amira wants you to tell her the time the bank closes.

Q: could / when _____

A: The bank closes at 4 o'clock.

2. Hameed wants to know the location of the gym.

Q: know / where _____

A: Yes. It's on Main Street.

3. Fahd wants to know the cost of a train ticket.

Q: could / how much _____

A: It costs \$5.00.

4. Farah needs to know when the supermarket opens.

Q: know / when _____

A: Yes. It opens at 8:00 in the morning.

I READING

Small Town America

Do you know what the expression “small town America” means? Sometimes people use it to describe living in a small town in the U.S.A. There’s a big difference between the quality of life in a large city and in a small town. That’s true in any country.

Some people prefer to live in the city because there are a lot of people to meet, a lot of places to eat, and a lot of things to do. The pace of life is faster in a big city than it is in a small town. So for some people, the expression “small town” or “small town America” is another way to say that something is slow or even boring.

Officially a town has to have less than 10,000 residents to be considered a small town. In other words, a small town is even smaller than a small city. Many young people who grow up in small towns leave for life in the big city. But there are those who regret their move to the big city and want to move back to their small town life. Why? Many miss the community—the friendly neighbors, the close friends, and the looking out for the other person that are often characteristic of a vibrant small town.

The top ten best small towns in the U.S.A. are voted on annually. These are the towns that people miss when they move away. These are the towns that have citizens who are excited about living in their small town. Recently, Hammondsport, New York was voted the best small town in America.

Young people in small town America often do very different things for fun than their big city counterparts. Some of the exciting things young people in small town America do include riding ATVs (all terrain vehicles), riding horses, and even riding snowmobiles when it snows!

Answer the questions.

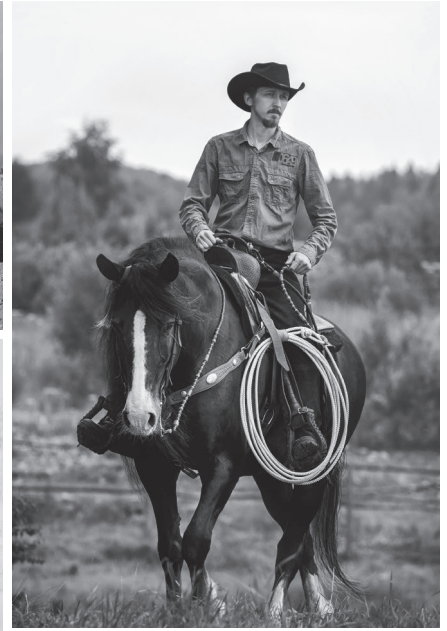
1. What are three reasons some people like to live in a big city?

2. How many people have to live in a town for the town to be considered a small town?

3. Why do some people regret moving to the big city from a small town?

4. What is the name of the town that was recently voted as the best small town in America?

5. What are three things that young people like to do in small towns?



6 Do You Know Where It Is?

- J** Think about where you live and where a friend or relative lives that is somewhere different (maybe even another country). Complete the chart with adjectives that describe the town or place where you live and where your friend or relative lives.

Where I Live	
Where My _____ Lives	

K WRITING

Now write a paragraph about where you live and where your friend or relative lives. Compare the two places. Use the information from the chart above.

Here and There

7 It's a Good Deal, Isn't It?

A Write the name of each item.



1. _____



6. _____



2. _____



7. _____



3. _____



8. _____



4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____

B Where do the items belong? Complete the chart with the words from **A**.

Garage	Kitchen	Bedroom



7 It's a Good Deal, Isn't It?

C Read the situations. Circle the letter of the correct question for the situation.



1. It's very early in the morning, and Faisal is still sleepy. Some coffee will help wake him up. His wife asks him:
 - a. You want a cup of coffee, don't you?
 - b. You want a cup of coffee, do you?



2. Patricia is excited about going to garage sales this morning. Tonya is going with her. As they get near the first garage sale, Patricia gets even more excited. Patricia looks at Tonya and notices that Tonya doesn't seem excited at all. Patricia is curious about that. She asks Tonya:
 - a. You've been to a garage sale before, haven't you?
 - b. You've been to a garage sale before, have you?



3. Don finds a colorful shirt in a box at a garage sale. He picks up the shirt and looks at it. He's not sure if he wants to buy it. His wife definitely doesn't want him to buy the shirt. She politely lets Don know that he shouldn't buy the shirt. She says:
 - a. You don't want that shirt, don't you?
 - b. You don't want that shirt, do you?



4. Andrew is looking at a sweater. He likes it, but isn't sure about the price. His wife looks at the sweater and its price, too. She is thinking the same thing that Andrew is thinking, so she says:
 - a. This sweater is too expensive, is it?
 - b. This sweater is too expensive, isn't it?

D Two friends see each other at a garage sale. This is the first time they've spoken in five years. Complete their tag questions. Give the expected responses.



Alan: You have some great stuff here, Scott. Your garage sale is a big success.

Scott: Thanks, Alan. And it's good to see you again.

Alan: Yeah. It's been at least five years, **(1)**_____?

Scott: **(2)**_____

Alan: Those skis in the garage aren't for sale, **(3)**_____?

Scott: **(4)**_____

Alan: You were a champion downhill skier, **(5)**_____?

Scott: **(6)**_____

Alan: And you won a lot of medals in competitions, **(7)**_____?

Scott: **(8)**_____

Alan: You don't compete anymore, **(9)**_____?

Scott: **(10)**_____

Alan: But you still enjoy skiing, **(11)**_____?

Scott: **(12)**_____

Alan: You haven't thought about becoming a ski instructor, **(13)**_____?

Scott: **(14)**_____

Alan: You see, my nephew and I really want to learn how to ski. You can teach us, **(15)**_____?

Scott: Well, of course, **(16)**_____.

E Answer the tag questions. Use your own information.

1. You haven't finished high school, have you?

2. You brushed your teeth this morning, didn't you?

3. You haven't cleaned your room today, have you?

4. Your parents have been married for a long time, haven't they?

5. Your English teacher is very intelligent, isn't he/she?



7 It's a Good Deal, Isn't It?

F Write negative questions for the following situations.



It's raining. Your sister is leaving the house without an umbrella.

Aren't you taking an umbrella with you?

1. You and your friend planned to do research on the Internet with your friend's laptop. Your friend just arrived at your house, but you don't see a laptop.

2. Your friend told you to meet at 5:00 P.M. in the mall. You're in the mall. It's now 5:30, and your friend isn't there. You get a call on your cell phone from your friend who is still at home.

3. You and your family are going for a walk at the beach. Everyone is ready to leave, but your brother is in his room playing video games.

4. You and your friends are at a new Japanese restaurant. You order food for everyone. You notice that your friends aren't eating their food. You are not sure they like what you ordered.

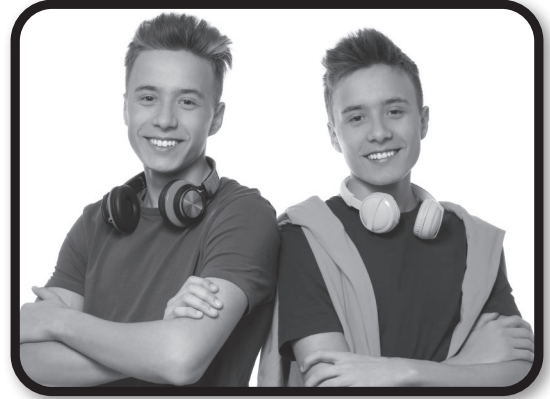
G Complete the paragraph about Roger. Use the correct form of **be able to**.

I started playing tennis when I was only ten years old. My family didn't have much money, so I _____ (1. not be able to) join a tennis club. Fortunately, a neighbor _____ (2. be able to) coach me. Because I was so young, I _____ (3. not be able to) play in tournaments. At first I _____ (4. not be able to) serve very well. But I practiced hard, and soon I _____ (5. be able to) hit the ball hard and fast. Now I'm 16 years old. Next month I will be in my first big tournament. I hope that I _____ (6. be able to) win a few matches. I am going to compete against some really good players. But no matter what, I'll have a good time, and I _____ (7. be able to) say that I did my best.



H READING**A Special Bond**

There is a very special bond—or tie—between identical twins. Of course, identical twins look alike. When they get older, they sometimes even have the same number of wrinkles around their eyes. Most twins also share a special bond, an amazing feeling of closeness with each other. And identical twins behave alike. For example, one pair of twins both walk into the ocean backward and only up to their knees.



For John and William Bloomfield, the special bond went beyond life. The Bloomfield twins did everything together. One night they were eating dinner together at a restaurant. John—or perhaps it was William—had a heart attack and died. His brother immediately had a heart attack and died, too. The medics couldn't save either brother, or even figure out who was John and who was William.

California twins Ronald and Donald Anderson shared a single life. Everyone thought there was only one Mr. Anderson. One day Ronald Anderson robbed a bank. The police were sure that Ronald Anderson was the thief. They saw him running away. There was one problem: When the bank was robbed, Ronald Anderson was already in jail. If he was in jail, he was not the thief. The police were confused. Finally, they found the answer. There were two Anderson brothers—twins! For many years, they pretended to be one person. *Donald* Anderson was in jail. *Ronald* Anderson robbed the bank. Now Ronald Anderson is in jail, too.

Answer the questions.

1. What is the special bond between twins?

2. How did John and William Bloomfield die?

3. What was unusual about their deaths?

4. Why did people think that there was only one Mr. Anderson?

5. Who really robbed the bank?

7 It's a Good Deal, Isn't It?

- I** Think about several things you are learning to do. For example, are you learning to play a sport or to speak a new language? Write them on the lines below.



I'm learning to speak English.

Now complete the chart with information about one of the things you are learning to do.

Past	Present	Future
What was I able to do? 💡 <i>I was only able to say the alphabet.</i>	What am I able to do now?	What will I be able to do?
What wasn't I able to do?	What am I not able to do now?	What won't I be able to do?

J WRITING

Now write a paragraph about what you are learning to do. Use the information from your chart above.

I Am Able to Do That!



8 Drive Slowly!

A Look at the photos of different cars. Identify the parts of the car.

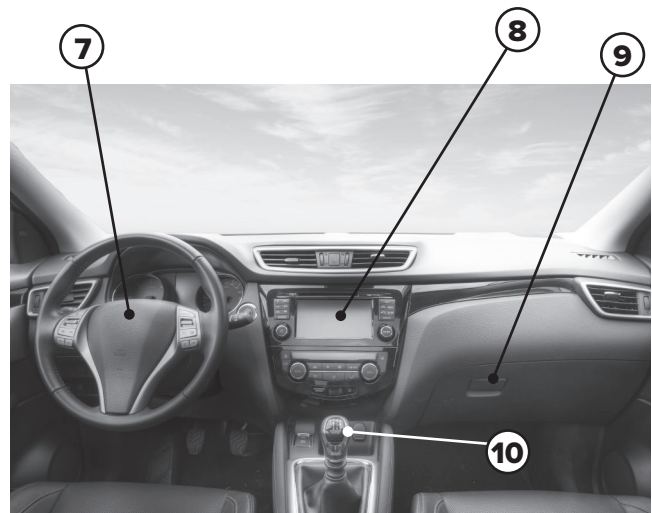
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



5. _____
6. _____



7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



B Read the rules and advice that Mr. Day gave his students. Use that information to write sentences. Use **must**, **mustn't**, **must not**, **should**, or **shouldn't**.



Mr. Day's English Class: Rules and Advice for Students

- Don't give me homework that is late.
I won't take any late homework.
- Try to read something every night.
Reading is fun, and it will help your vocabulary.
- Take my advice: Don't study just before tests.
Try to study every day.
This way you'll do better on your tests.
- Do NOT talk in class. This is an important rule.
- There will be three tests.
You need to take all the tests.
You can't miss a test.
- Sometimes the class might seem hard.
Here's my advice: Don't worry; ask me for help.



turn in / homework late

You must not turn in homework late.

1. give / me your homework on time

You _____.

2. read / every night

You _____.

3. study / just before tests

You _____.

4. study / every day

You _____.

5. talk / in class

You _____.

6. take / three tests

You _____.

7. worry

You _____.



8. ask / me for help

When class seems hard, you _____.

C Talk about the law and give advice. Use **must**, **must not**, **should**, and **shouldn't**.



I Now we'll only have 20 minutes for your driving lesson. Get here on time.

You should get here on time.

1. You're driving recklessly and dangerously. Show some concern for other drivers and for me!

2. You passed that car on the right. That's against the law.

3. You are driving too fast. The speed limit is only 70 kilometers per hour here.

D Write sentences. Give three laws that a good driver must obey. Use **must** or **must not**.

I *A good driver must not drive too fast.*

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

E Answer the question. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.

Question: What should a good driver do when there is a lot of traffic?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

8 Drive Slowly!

F Read the descriptions of six different drivers. Complete each description with the appropriate adverb of manner. Use the adjectives in the box to form the adverbs of manner. Use each adjective one time.

aggressive	dangerous	fast	hard	proper	reckless	slow
------------	-----------	------	------	--------	----------	------



Mr. Collins is an angry man, and he drives like an angry man. He speeds; he blows his horn; he screams and shouts. He drives very aggressively.

1. Mr. Nasser never drives over the speed limit. He often drives under it. He drives very _____.
2. Tariq never drives under the speed limit. He often drives over it. He drives very _____.
3. Khalid spends many hours with his driving instructor. He has taken the driving test three times. He hasn't passed it yet, but he is trying very _____.
4. Tom has been a driver for just a year, and he has already been in six accidents. He caused these accidents by driving _____ and _____.
5. New drivers need to learn how to drive _____.



G Read the story. Rewrite the numbered sentences. Use adverbs of manner.



I'm a good driver. That is what I thought. But now I'm in a special class. **(1) The students are here because they are dangerous drivers.** So why am I a student here? **(2) I'm here because I am a slow driver.** My brother always told me this. **(3) But he's a fast driver.** So I never listened to him. But last week, a police officer told me this, too. And the police officer sent me to this special class. **(4) I like to do everything the proper way.** **(5) So I am a hard worker in this class.** **(6) I've learned that driving slowly isn't the same thing as driving in a careful way.** My brother laughed when he heard about this class. That's OK. I've learned a lot of things to tell him about his driving, too!



I drive well.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



H READING

Teenage Driving

“Colin, you just ran a red light!” Brad shouted from the back seat of the car. “Did I? Sorry! I didn’t even see the red light.” A few minutes later, Colin saw a stop sign—after he ran it. He was driving over the speed limit.

When they got to Mark’s house, Colin called his mother. “Mom, we’re at Mark’s house. Everything is OK. I drove safely.”



Teenage driving is sometimes a problem. In the United States, more teenagers die from accidents than from any other cause. There is a higher risk of accidents with 16-year-old drivers than with 17- and 18-year-old drivers. Also, when teens drive with other people in the car, they have accidents more often than when they’re driving alone.

What is the reason for the teenage driving problem? Are teens reckless and dangerous drivers? Some people say teenagers are too young to drive. Other people don’t agree. They say that the problem is just that teenagers are new drivers. They just need more practice and experience.

What is the solution to the problem? Some people think the solution is “graduated licensing.” Here’s what this means: A 16-year-old can get a license, but the license has limits that change over time. For example, at first the 16-year-old must drive with an adult. Then he can drive alone. The 16-year-old must not drive with other teenagers or must not drive at night. When the teenager has more experience, he can have a license with no limits. Some countries are trying graduated licensing, and it seems to be working well.

Answer the questions.

1. Why was Colin driving recklessly on the way to Mark’s house?

2. Which of these is **less** safe than the other—a car with a teenager driving alone or a car with a teenager driving with friends?

3. What are two ideas that people have about why teenage driving is sometimes a problem?

4. What limits does a teenager with a graduated license have at first?

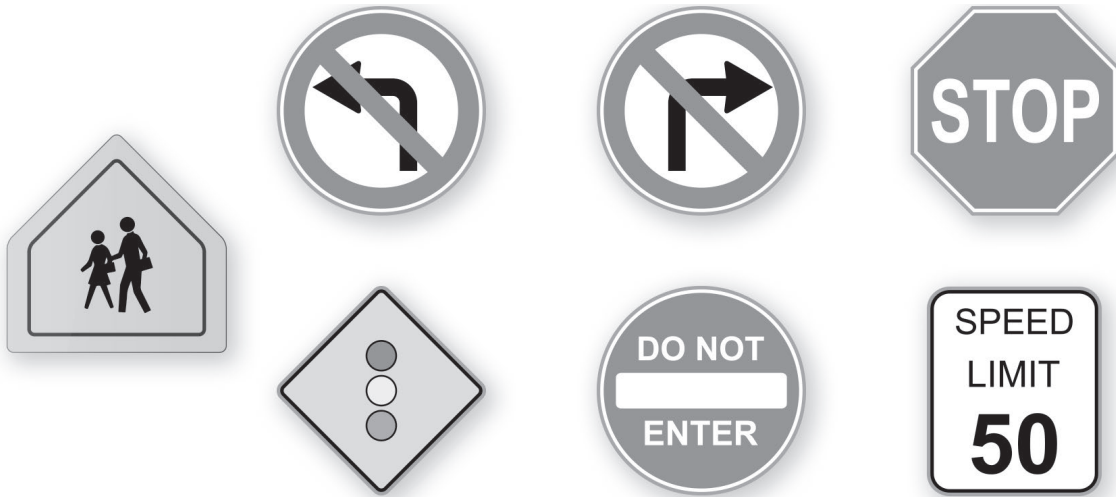


8 Drive Slowly!

I Complete the charts. Use your own ideas.

Things a Good Driving Instructor Should/Shouldn't Do
<i>should be patient</i>

Things a Good Driving Instructor Must/Must Not Do



J WRITING

Now write a paragraph that describes a good driving instructor.

What Makes a Good Driving Instructor?

EXPANSION Units 5–8

A Change each question to a tag question.



Do you live near the park?

You live near the park, don't you?

1. Did your brother go to the garage sale with you?

2. Have you been on vacation this year?

3. Doesn't your father speak French?

4. Are we going to go out for dinner this evening?

5. Did your brother get the job in Dammam?

6. Did you pass the test?

7. Hasn't she read that book?

B Write a negative question for each answer.



Q: *Isn't Fahd going to take the bus to school?*

A: Yes, Fahd is going to take the bus to school.

1. **Q:**

A: Yes, I bought these tools at the garage sale on the weekend.

2. **Q:**

A: Yes, I ate at the new Italian restaurant with my friends.

3. **Q:**

A: Yes, my sister is doing her homework right now.

4. **Q:**

A: Yes, he used the new vacuum cleaner.

5. **Q:**

A: Yes, they have gone to the mountains on vacation.

6. **Q:**

A: Yes, my friend is going to call me at 5 o'clock.

EXPANSION Units 5–8

C Complete the conversations with **should/shouldn't** and **must/must not**.

Ibrahim: Our basketball team has lost all its games this year. We have three games left to play. The other basketball teams (1) _____ win the games against our team.

Mahmoud: That's not a nice thing to say. You (2) _____ talk like that. Our team is practicing a lot. We are going to win. I know it!

Police officer: The law is very clear, sir. A driver (3) _____ talk on the phone while he is driving. I repeat. It is against the law for a driver to talk on the phone in the car.

Driver: I'm sorry, officer. But I was sitting in a traffic jam. Cars weren't moving.
I (4) _____ get a ticket because I was just sitting—I wasn't driving.

Police officer: Again, the law is clear. You were in your car. You were the driver. And you were on your phone.
I (5) _____ give you a ticket.

D Rewrite the sentences. Use adverbs of manner.



Tariq is a slow eater.

Tariq eats slowly.

1. Rashid is a loud talker.

2. My sister and brother are fast readers.

3. Khalid is a careful driver.

4. Your mom is a good cook.

5. Yahya is an aggressive video game player.



6. Hameed and Ahmed are good swimmers.

EXPANSION Units 5–8

E Use each group of words to write two sentences. Use the present perfect for one sentence and the simple past for the other sentence.



Badria / visit / the museum // last year

Badria has visited the museum.

Badria visited the museum last year.

1. Tariq and Saeed / eat / at the Indian restaurant // last Thursday night

2. we / go sightseeing / in Egypt // during our vacation in 2009

3. Ali / not take / chemistry with Mr. Faris // this past year

F Write two sentences for each situation. Use the present perfect plus **since** and **for**.



Sultan started to exercise on September 5. Today is December 5.

He has exercised since September.

He has exercised for three months.

1. Faisal drove his new car on Monday for the first time. Today is Friday.

2. Noura and Amal studied French in seventh grade for the first time. They're now in tenth grade.

3. My parents bought our house when I was three years old. I'm sixteen years old now.



EXPANSION Units 5–8

G Write questions. Use **How long**.



you / play / video games

How long have you played video games?

1. they / live / in Jeddah

2. she / be / on the phone

3. Qassim / work / at the hotel

4. Khalid / speak / Japanese

H Complete the sentences. Use comparative or superlative adjectives.

1. The purple tie is \$22.00. The green tie is \$20.00. The red tie is \$18.00. The red tie is the _____ (expensive). The green tie is _____ (expensive) than the purple one. The purple tie is the _____ (expensive).
2. The Italian restaurant usually has a line of people waiting outside to eat. It's very popular. There is sometimes an empty table or two at the Indian restaurant, but it's usually crowded. There aren't usually many people in the French restaurant. It's never crowded, and the food isn't good. The Italian restaurant is the _____ (popular). The French restaurant is always the _____ (crowded). The Indian restaurant is _____ (good) than the French restaurant.
3. Ali's backpack weighs 4 kilograms. My backpack weighs 5 kilograms. It's really heavy! Fadi's backpack weighs 3 kilograms. My backpack is the _____ (heavy) of all. Ali's backpack is _____ (heavy) than Fadi's backpack. Fadi's backpack is _____ (light) than my backpack.

I Write sentences. Make comparisons with **as...as**.



cell phone / chocolate bar / light

A cell phone is as light as a chocolate bar.

1. train / plane / not fast

2. ice cream / cake / good

3. water skiing / surfing / exciting

4. Biology / English / not interesting

EXPANSION Units 5–8

J Make indirect questions. Use **Do you know...?** or **Could you tell me...?**

1. How much does a subway ticket cost?

2. What's the name of this bridge?

3. Where's the best Indian restaurant?

4. How many flights are there to Amman today?

5. Where are my house keys?

K Look at each photo. Write a short conversation. Use indirect questions and comparative and superlative forms of adjectives (popular, fresh, good).



1. Kevin: _____

Pete: _____

Andy: _____

Jason: _____



2. Customer: _____

Waiter: _____

Customer: _____

Waiter: _____

Customer: _____

Waiter: _____

EXPANSION Units 5–8

L How were your last two vacations? Complete the chart.

	Location	Weather	Activities
Vacation 1			
Vacation 2			

M WRITING

Now write a paragraph and compare your last two vacations. Use the information from your chart.

My Last Two Vacations



A Look at the photos. Complete the sentences. Use the words and expressions in the box.

pedal cab
steal

taxi
tourist

thief
in a hurry

fake
give directions

I visited my brother in New York City two weeks ago. We were walking downtown on a rainy day when I took this photo. Even in the rain, some people prefer to take a (1) _____ because it's more environmentally-friendly and less expensive than a (2) _____.



I was shopping at Manhattan mall when I saw a man (3) _____ a shirt. I wasn't the only one who saw him do this. The security guard in the store saw him, too. Fortunately for the store, the man who tried to take the shirt without paying isn't a good (4) _____.



My brother loves life in New York City. But my brother has changed since he moved there. He talks faster. He walks faster. He's always (5) _____. When I was visiting him, a (6) _____ stopped us and said he was lost. My brother looked at his watch and then looked at the man. Then he said, "I don't have time to (7) _____ to you. Sorry."



Can you tell which of these watches is real? My brother can't. He was really late for a meeting the other day. At first, he didn't understand why. He looked at his watch and he actually should have been 15 minutes early, not a half hour late. Then he realized what was wrong. His watch wasn't working. He was mad, but not because he was late for the meeting. He was mad because his broken watch that cost \$300 was really a (8) _____. I told him to buy his next watch in a store and not from a man on a street corner!



B Complete the definitions. Use the words in the box from **A**.

- Someone who is late for school is going to be _____.
- A watch that looks like a well-known brand but costs a lot less is probably a _____.
- A person who steals things from others is a _____.
- A person who is visiting a place on vacation is a _____.

3 All Kinds of People

C Circle the correct relative pronoun.



1. Ali works in an office (who / which) is noisy and busy.
2. So yesterday he went to a park (who / that) is near his office to have lunch.
3. He sat down on a bench next to a man (who / which) was reading a book.
4. A minute later, the man picked up a cell phone (who / that) was on the bench next to him and began making calls.
5. Two men (which / who) were sitting under a tree were having a quiet conversation.
6. Then some children (who / which) were playing near the men started to fight and shout.
7. Ali left the park thinking, "There is no place (who / that) is quiet and peaceful."
8. So he went back to his office (who / that) is not so different from the rest of the world.

D Imad's cousin from America is coming to visit Imad and his family. Combine each pair of sentences by putting the second sentence after the correct noun in the first sentence. Replace the underlined word(s) in the second sentence with **who**, **which**, or **that**.

1. My parents want me to be nice to Ahmed. He is my age.

2. They want me to take Ahmed to the football game. The football game is tomorrow night.

3. I don't want to take my cousin. He might not be a football fan.

4. This morning I heard voices. The voices were coming from the living room.

5. When I walked into the room, I saw Ahmed. He was wearing a football jersey.

6. I think that Ahmed is going to be fun to hang out with. Ahmed loves football.



E Write two new sentences for each group of sentences. Use **who** in one sentence and **which** or **that** in the other sentence.



Brian likes adventure sports. He doesn't get nervous. Adventure sports take a lot of concentration.

Brian, who doesn't get nervous, likes adventure sports.

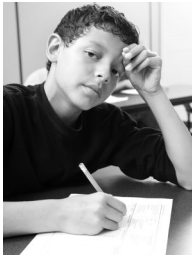
Brian likes adventure sports that take a lot of concentration.



1. Vincent works as a security guard at a bank. Vincent is a very serious person. The bank has never been robbed.



2. My brother designed a new eco-friendly home. My brother is an architect. The home uses solar and wind power.



3. Omar passed the test. Omar always studies and is very smart. The test was about relative pronouns.

F Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the past progressive and the simple past.

1. The tourists _____ (eat) their lunch when a thief _____ (steal) their camera.

2. The thief _____ (run) when he _____ (drop) the camera.

3. The camera _____ (sit) on the ground when a boy _____ (pick it up).

4. The boy _____ (play) with the camera when the tourists suddenly _____ (notice) him. They got their camera back!

5. The boy _____ (eat) an ice cream cone that the tourists bought for him when they



_____ (take) a picture of him.

9 All Kinds of People

G On Thursday morning, Martin decided that he wanted to invite some friends over that night. He had to do many things at the same time. Write sentences about what he did. Use the pictures and his list.



change the lightbulb	have breakfast
make a list of things to do	clean house
make sandwiches	shop at the grocery store
talk on the phone	watch TV
think of what he needed to buy	make a cake

I *He was making a list of things to do while he was having breakfast.*

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

H Complete the sentences. Use **when** or **while**.

- My brother was watching TV _____ he was eating dinner.
- Ahmed was walking in the park _____ he saw Hameed.
- Maha and Badria were studying for the math test _____ the phone rang.
- Mom was cutting some vegetables for dinner _____ she cut her finger.
- Dad was drinking coffee _____ he was reading the newspaper.
- They were surfing _____ it started to rain.

I READING

WHAT SHOULD THEY DO?

Saeed is 35 years old. He has an important job with a computer company. He has a beautiful new house and many of the things that money can buy. But he is thinking about saying goodbye to a lot of that. He wants to leave this job to become a teacher. If he does, he'll have to go back to university to train to be a teacher. This will take up a lot of time and he will not earn money while he studies. He wants to help kids by being a teacher, but he also needs income to support his family. Should he leave his job?



Khalid, who is 18, has just graduated from high school. His parents want him to start university right away, but Khalid wants to start university next year. First, he wants to travel to different places around the world. His parents say that traveling will distract him and delay his studies. Khalid believes that traveling will be an exciting experience. It will make him more independent and confident, and it will also give him time to make responsible decisions about his future. What do you think?

To help people make decisions like these, you need to ask some questions:

- What kind of person is he? Is he a person who is lazy? Is he a person who is adventurous?
- What does he like to do? Does he like to do something that is exciting? Does he like to do something that is boring?
- What does he want to do? Does he want to do something that is important? Does he want to do something that is helpful?

Answer the questions.

1. What job does Saeed have now?

2. What does Saeed want to be? Why?

3. Why don't Khalid's parents want him to travel for a year?

4. Should Khalid go to university or travel for a year? Why?

9 All Kinds of People

J Answer the questions. Use your own information.

What Kind of Person Are You?

What do I like to do? (school subjects, activities outside school, etc.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What things are important to me? (environment, traveling, health, entertainment, etc.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What kind of person am I? (talkative, energetic, clever, etc.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

What is a job that would be good for me? _____

K WRITING

Now write a paragraph. Write about one of the jobs that would be good for you. Explain why this is a job that would be good for you.

My Kind of Job



10 Who Used My Toothpaste?

A Write the names of the items.



1. _____

5. _____



2. _____

6. _____



3. _____

7. _____



4. _____

8. _____

B Answer the question about each photo. Use the words from **A**.

1. Imad used a toothbrush and water to brush his teeth.
What else did Imad use?

2. What did the man use to wash Hussain's hair?

3. The woman at the salon painted Amina's nails.
What did she use?

4. It was my turn to wash the dishes. What did I put in the
water to wash them?

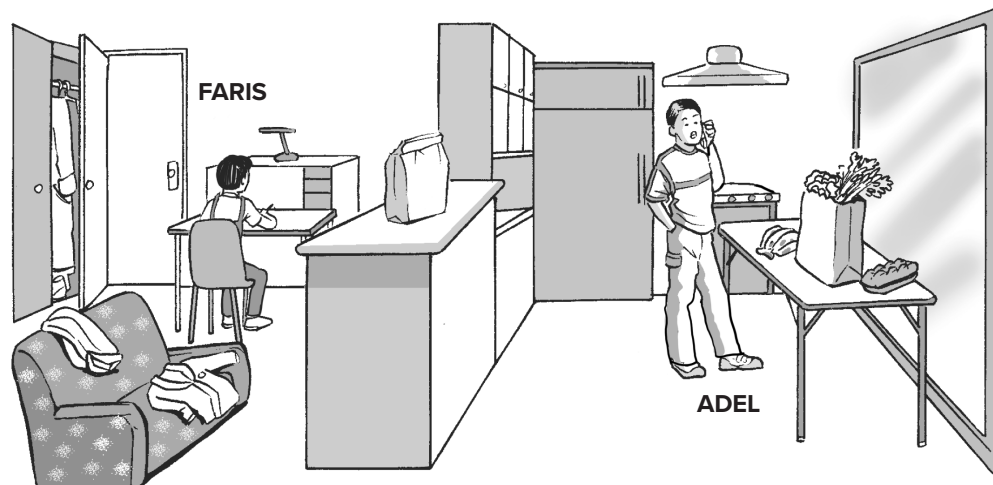
5. Fahd is getting his hair cut. What are some of the
things that the hair stylist will use on Fahd's hair?

6. Ali just went to the dentist. What is he using
to look at his teeth?



10 Who Used My Toothpaste?

- C** Write questions and answers with the present perfect. Use the information in the picture. Use **already**, **yet**, or **just**.



Faris / come home

Q: Has Faris already come home?

A: Yes, he's already come home.

1. Adel / do the grocery shopping

Q: _____

A: _____

2. Adel and Faris / put their jackets in the closet

Q: _____

A: _____

3. Adel / answer the phone

Q: _____

A: _____

4. Faris / start his homework

Q: _____

A: _____

5. Adel / put the food from the supermarket away

Q: _____

A: _____





D Complete the sentences about Ahmed. Use a verb from the box + the gerund form of the verb in parentheses.

enjoy	finish	keep	miss
-------	--------	------	------

It's my first year at college, and I'm going to have a roommate. I know I'm going to _____
 (1. live) with a roommate. It will really be fun! I won't even _____ (2. have) my own room.
 I haven't met my roommate yet, but I _____ (3. think) that we're going to be great friends. I've
 already _____ (4. clean) the room, and it looks nice and neat!

A week later:

avoid	keep	enjoy	hate
-------	------	-------	------

I _____ (5. be) in a dirty room, so I do the chores. But Jack, who is my roommate,
 _____ (6. live) in one—he hasn't done any chores yet. I try to talk to him about sharing chores,
 but he _____ (7. talk) to me. He also _____ (8. use) my things
 and doesn't return them.

Two months later:

keep	avoid	enjoy	can't stand	stop
------	-------	-------	-------------	------

Help! I _____ (9. live) with Jack anymore! He _____ (10. throw) his
 clothes on the floor. And he won't _____ (11. use) my things. He says he'll stop, but then
 he uses them again. I'm spending a lot of time in the library, so I can _____ (12. go) back
 to my room now.

Later that day:



I just found out that Jack failed all his classes and won't be coming back to school. I realize that

_____ (13. live) without a roommate—at least one like Jack!

10 Who Used My Toothpaste?

E Rewrite the conversations. Change the position of the phrasal verbs.



Dad: Can you clean your room up?

Can you clean up your room?

1. Son: But I *did* clean my room up.

Dad: Really? It looks like you messed your room up.

2. Son: OK, Mom. I put the dishes away.

Mom: Are you sure you put away all the dishes?

Son: Oh, I didn't notice those plates in the dishwasher.
I'll put the plates away now.



F Complete each sentence. Use a two-word verb from the box and the correct pronoun.

clean up ~~throw away~~ hang up put away turn off take out



I used to save empty plastic bottles, but now I'm going to *throw them away*.

- The trash can in the kitchen is full of garbage, so I'm going to _____.
- I used to leave the light on in my bedroom when I wasn't there. Now I _____ when I leave my bedroom.
- I used to leave the clean dishes in the dishwasher. Now I'm going to _____ after they're washed.
- I have just ironed my clothes. I'm going to _____, so they don't get wrinkled.
- The apartment is very dirty now, but I'm going to _____.

G READING**Living with a College Roommate and Enjoying It**

Many students go away to college and need accommodation. Apartments are often expensive. For students who have a tight budget, it can be a good idea to share an apartment. Money is not the only reason to have a roommate. Sharing an apartment can be fun.

But life with a roommate can also be a very bad experience. Some sociologists did a study of college students who shared a room. They found that students who had problems with their roommates were not happy at school and got sick more often than other students.



So how can you enjoy living with a roommate? Here is some advice:

- Being roommates with a friend can be hard. Friends who you see once in a while can be different when you live with them all the time. So before you decide to live with a friend, discuss the situation carefully.
- Before you decide to live with someone you don't know, talk to your potential roommate. Be honest about your habits and the things that irritate you.
- When you move in with a roommate, make rules. Decide how you will share the chores. Decide if you will share food. Is it OK to have guests? And what about making noise?
- Don't get angry at small things that your roommate does. Remember that no one—including you—is perfect.

Answer the questions.

1. What happened to the college students who had problems with their roommates?

2. What should you do before you become roommates with a friend?

3. What should you do before you become roommates with someone that you don't know?



4. What are some things you and a roommate should make rules about?

10 Who Used My Toothpaste?

H Complete the college roommate application with your own information.

College Roommate Application

1. What do you enjoy doing?

2. What are some things that irritate you?

3. When do you go to bed? When do you get up?

4. What kind of food do you like? Do you like cooking?

5. When do you usually study? Does noise bother you when you study?

6. Do you usually leave your things all around or do you pick them up?
How often do you clean your room up?

7. Do you like your friends to visit you? Or do you prefer going out with your friends?

8. How much time do you spend talking on the phone?

I WRITING

Now write a paragraph about what a roommate should know about you.

Things a Roommate Should Know About Me



11 Making Choices

A Complete each paragraph. Answer each question. Use the words in the box.

conservationist
environment

generate
pass

scenic
pollution

group
fit in

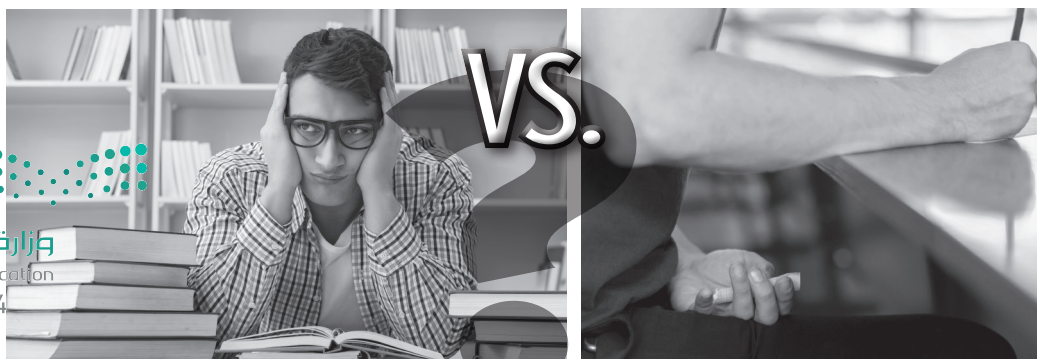
focus
benefit

1. I live in a rural part of the country. There are a lot of trees and rivers and even some small mountains where I live. I love the natural beauty here. There is this one very _____ place that is near my house. It has a river and a lot of green space. The local people like to go fishing and swimming in the river there. And many families even go on picnics there during the summer. It's really peaceful and a lot of fun. There's a lot of discussion about this place right now. Some people want to build a factory on the river. I don't understand how anyone would want to do that. I'm very worried about what is going to happen to the _____—the river, the animals, the trees. I have learned that the factory will probably create a lot of _____ in the area. People probably won't be able to swim or fish in the river anymore. And a lot of the trees will be cut down. I guess I'm a _____ because I don't want to see the area destroyed. Some people want the factory because they say that it will _____ jobs and more money for the area. They say that the factory is going to be a big _____ to everyone in our town. I don't agree.

Would you choose for the factory or against it? _____

2. Daniel is a very social person. He likes having friends and enjoys hanging out with them. He is intelligent, but sometimes he has too many things to do at one time. For example, next week he has extra football practice, he has to volunteer at the youth center, and he wants to hang out with his friends and go skiing. That is already a lot to do, but he also has a very important test in history. He needs to get a good grade on it. Daniel likes to _____ with his friends, so hanging out with them, wearing the right clothes, and playing sports are important. But getting into a good college is important, too, so he needs to _____ on studying more and getting better grades. He just can't do everything, but he thinks he can. He got a crazy idea—to create a study _____ for his history test. If he does that, he thinks that he'll be able to _____ it.

If Daniel tells his friends about his idea, what will they say? _____



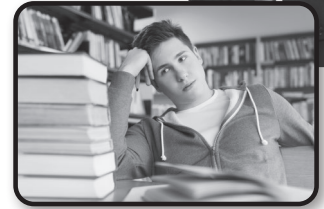
11 Making Choices



B Complete the conditional sentences about facts. Use the present and future forms of verbs.



If I spend (spend) money on clothes, I won't have enough to buy a car next year. But if I don't spend money on clothes, I won't look (not look) good when I go on job interviews.



1. If I _____ (sleep) in class, the teacher won't be happy. But if I don't study until midnight, I _____ (not pass) the exam.
2. If it _____ (rain) a lot this week, the team won't be able to practice for the big game. If the weather is nice, the team _____ (practice) every afternoon.
3. If the temperature drops below zero, rain _____ (change) to ice and snow. But if the temperature stays above zero degrees, rain _____ (not freeze).
4. If I _____ (decide) on King Saud University, I'll move to Riyadh next fall. I _____ (be) happy there if I _____ (make) friends quickly.
5. If I _____ (tell) my parents that I didn't do well on the test, they _____ (be) angry. If I _____ (not tell) my parents the truth, they _____ (be) angry, too!
6. If you drop an apple, it _____ (fall) to the ground. If you _____ (drop) a feather, it _____ (float) to the ground.
7. If Sultan _____ (get) the job, he _____ (move) to Dhahran. But if he _____ (move) to Dhahran, he probably _____ (not see) his friends and family very often.
8. If Mahmoud _____ (make) his hotel reservation now, he _____ (be) guaranteed a room. If Mahmoud _____ (not go) on vacation, he _____ (have to) cancel his reservation.



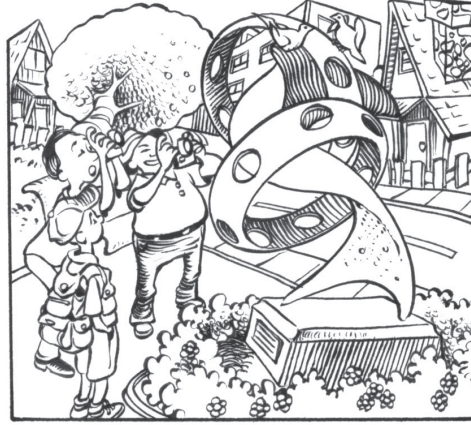
C Write sentences about facts and possibilities. Use the information in the lists provided below.

The city is thinking about putting a modern sculpture in a square in the old part of town.



Facts

- have to pay for the sculpture
- plant trees instead
- have a new place to sit



Possibilities

- not like the modern piece of art
- be more beautiful than it is now
- not visit the square



The sculpture will be expensive. If the city puts a modern sculpture in the square, the city
will have to pay for the sculpture

1. The garden club loves trees. If the city doesn't put a modern sculpture in the square, the garden club _____.
2. The square isn't very pretty right now, and some sculptures are really beautiful. If the city puts a modern sculpture in the square, the square _____.
3. The city wants more tourists to visit the square, but sculptures aren't really big tourist attractions. If the city puts a modern sculpture in the square, more tourists _____.
4. People have their own ideas about what good art is. If the city puts a modern sculpture in the square, some people _____.
5. There are a lot of birds in the square. If the city puts a modern sculpture in the square, the birds _____.

D Write sentences about situations in your life. Say what will/might happen.



If *I spend less time playing video games, I may do better in school*

1. If _____.

2. If _____.

3. If _____.

4. If _____.

11 Making Choices

E Answer the questions. Use *I'd rather*.



Derek is riding his bicycle by the lake. Would you rather go shopping at the mall or ride your bicycle by the lake?

I'd rather ride my bicycle by the lake than go shopping at the mall.

1. Kevin is reading his favorite book in the park. Would you rather study math or read your favorite book in the park?

2. David is camping in the mountains. Would you rather go camping in the mountains or stay in a hotel at the beach?

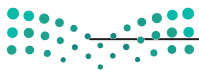
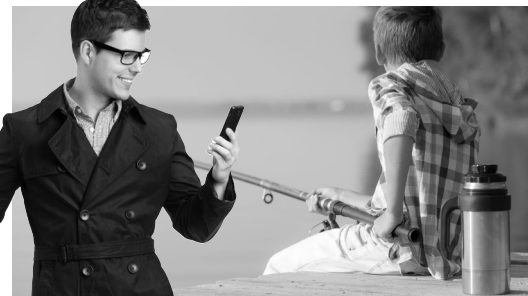
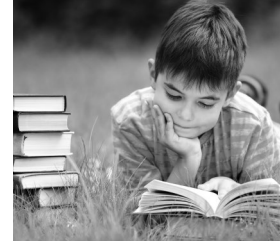
3. Charles is going to visit England and Scotland on vacation. Would you rather go on vacation to another country or stay at home during vacation?

4. Tom plays on his school's football team. Would you rather play on your school's football team or play on its basketball team?

5. My brother and his friend went hiking in France last year. Would you rather go hiking across another country or take a train?

6. I have a little cousin who loves to go fishing. Would you rather go fishing or play video games?

7. That's my Uncle Bill. He went to the Grand Canyon in Arizona. Would you rather visit the Grand Canyon or visit New York City?



F READING

Who Influences Teens?

The teenage years are a time of life when people must make many important choices. Teenagers need to think about questions like these: Should I go to college? What kind of career do I want? Each person must make his or her own choices. But other people influence our choices. Who influences teens? Teens were asked this question, and here's what they said.

It depends on the kind of choice. When teens buy things, friends are the most important influence. This is especially true for clothes and electronic devices. Television shows, advertisements, and parents also influence teenagers. In more serious matters, parents are probably the most important influence. Some teens say it's best to have parents and friends as influences. One seventeen-year-old girl says, "Parents are able to tell us what's right and wrong because they have experience. And they always want what's best for us."

But teens also feel they need to make their own choices—to make their own mistakes. As one teenage boy said, "If our parents don't let us make our own choices, maybe in the future we won't know how to." And they feel friends can often be a big help, especially because friends sometimes know more about their situation than their parents do. For example, one boy said his friends stopped him from making the wrong decision. He wanted to quit the basketball team because the coach wasn't nice to him. His friends kept saying, "You're a great player. The coach just wants you to try harder." Finally, he saw that they were right. "Thanks to the coach," he says, "I'm a better player than I used to be."

Complete the sentences. Use the information in the text.

1. Teenagers have to make decisions about college and their _____.
2. Teenagers' _____ are the most important influence when they buy things.
3. Teenagers often go to their parents for advice on _____.
4. Many teens think that it is a good idea to make decisions with the help of _____.
5. To some teens, it is OK to sometimes _____ when they make decisions.

They learn this way.



11 Making Choices

G Read about these two situations.

1. Your brother isn't doing well in his history class. You are very good at history. Your brother asks you to write his history report for him. In return, he promises to do all your chores for a month. You want your brother to do well in school. If you help him, he might get a better grade in history. And if he does your chores, you will have more free time this month. However, if you write his report for him, he won't learn anything. Should you write his report? Is there another solution?
2. You are a writer for your school newspaper. You're working on an article about a local water pollution problem. You think that the pollution is from a factory that dumps chemicals into the river, but you aren't 100 percent sure. The pollution might not come from this factory. Some people ask you to write a story about how bad the situation is. What will you do?

Choose one situation. List some ideas for and against your choice.

H WRITING

Now write a paragraph about your choice. Write what you will do and explain your choice.

A Difficult Decision



12 Culture Shock

A Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

tip	punctual	comment	graduate
mud	lawyer	exchange	remove

1. In many countries, people _____ their shoes before entering a home, so they don't bring dust and _____ into the house.
2. In Japan, business people _____ cards, and it's polite to comment on the cards.
3. In the United States, it's not unusual to order a pizza on the phone and have it delivered to your house. And just like in a restaurant, it's polite to _____ the person who delivers the pizza to your house.
4. In Germany, it's important to be _____ for business meetings. Being late or rushing makes a bad impression.
5. In England, people often _____ about the weather while they're waiting in line for a bus.
6. Armando Vasquez went to college in Mexico. It is customary to call him "Licenciado" because he is a university _____ and a _____.



Thank you for your card, Mr. Yoshida. I see that your cell phone number is on it.

Yes. Feel free to call me anytime.



Thank you.

That's OK. Just keep the change.



Good. I'm ten minutes early.



It's warm weather today, isn't it?

Yes, it is. It's difficult to believe that it's still winter.



Hi. My name is Armando Vasquez, and I'm a lawyer.



12 Culture Shock

- B** Complete the paragraph with a verb + infinitive. Use the simple past of the verbs in the box and the infinitives in parentheses.

decide	expect	promise	manage	remember	refuse
--------	--------	---------	--------	----------	-------------------

When I went to the United States last summer on a business trip, my 5-year-old daughter and 7-year-old son asked me to take them. I wasn't sure about the idea, so in the beginning I refused to take (? take) them. But they kept asking, and they (1. be) good, so finally I (2. take) them with me. I (3. do) some work on the flight. But my children had other ideas. They ran up and down the airplane, hitting each other, and making a lot of noise. I wasn't able to do any work, and I was very angry with them. They really (4. upset) me. But when they saw that I was upset, they (5. be) good for the rest of the trip.

- C** Make the sentences. Use verb + noun/pronoun + infinitive.



in England / people / expect / you / wait in line for a bus

In England, people expect you to wait in line for a bus.

1. in Japan / business people / expect / you / read their business cards

2. in the United States / waiters / expect / you / tip after a meal

3. my parents / never allow / us / eat dessert before dinner

4. some business people / learn / English / do business in the United States

5. in France / restaurants / expect / customers / eat the salad after the main course



6. in India / hosts / expect / their guests / remove their shoes

D Complete the sentences. Use infinitives. Use **it's** where necessary.

💡 *It's wrong to expect* _____ (wrong / expect) people in another country to speak your language.

1. _____ (wrong / believe) that only your culture does things the "right" way.
2. _____ (important / read) about a place before you travel there.
3. _____ (a good idea / learn) a little of the language.
4. _____ (advisable / look) at what people from the country are doing and not doing.
5. _____ (rude / point) at people in any country.
6. _____ (not polite / refuse) an offer for coffee or tea from a business colleague.
7. _____ (a good idea / avoid) jokes that people in other cultures might not understand.

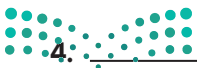
E Rewrite the sentences in **D**. Make expressions of advice with infinitives.

💡 Try not to _____ *expect people in another country to speak your language* _____.

1. Try not to _____.
2. Be sure to _____.
3. Try to _____.
4. Don't forget to _____.
5. Try not to _____.
6. Try not to _____.
7. Make sure to _____.

F A friend from the United States is going to visit you in your country. Write five expressions of advice for your friend about your country and culture.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



G Make sentences. Use infinitives. Add **It's** where necessary.



common / have / problems when you travel

It's common to have problems when you travel.

1. wrong / expect / the same customs in foreign countries

2. don't forget / watch out / for thieves

3. a good idea / hide / your money

4. remember / call / us every day so we know you're OK

5. try not / get lost / in the big cities

6. not rude / refuse / food that looks strange

7. make sure / pack / some medicine for stomach problems

8. important / take / your doctor's telephone number with you

9. be sure / have / great time

H Complete Michael's story. Use gerunds and infinitives.

_____ (1. go) to Spain as an exchange student in high school was one of my big dreams. I hoped _____ (2. learn) Spanish while I was there. But I learned much more than Spanish. _____ (3. live) in Spain gave me the chance to learn another culture.

My parents took me to the airport, and I promised _____ (4. send) emails every day.

_____ (5. fly) to Spain was a very exciting day for me. But after I arrived, I refused

_____ (6. write) to my parents for several weeks. I didn't write because I was so unhappy. Nothing was the way I expected it _____ (7. be). I missed my friends at home.

_____ (8. hang out) with them was always a big part of my day. And every day in Spain I thought about how great things were at home. In the United States before my trip to Spain, I meant

_____ (9. learn) Spanish, but now I refused _____ (10. talk) to anyone in Spanish. I even pretended not _____ (11. understand) what people were saying to me.



Then a student who was my age invited me to the beach and introduced me to a lot of his friends. _____ (12. go) to the beach with others was really important. I remembered

_____ (13. have) fun!

I READING

Learn to Speak the Language



When you go to another country, you should learn to speak the language. This isn't something you can do with just a dictionary and a grammar book. Allow me to explain.

Words don't always have their literal meaning. When I went to Japan for the first time, I knew that the Japanese word for "yes" is *hai*. I went to discuss an important business issue. At the end of the meeting, I summarized my plan and asked my Japanese colleague, "Do you agree?" He answered with *hai*. That night I called my boss and told him that the Japanese company was ready to go ahead with the plan. The next day I had to tell my boss that this wasn't true. It turns out that the Japanese often use *hai* to mean "I've heard you. I understand."

Gestures are worse than words. They often have a meaning that is very different from the meaning you know. When I was in China, I saw people waving their hands at other people. They waved their hands the way I do when I want to tell someone to go away. But every time a Chinese person did this, the other person came nearer. Finally, a Chinese friend explained that this was the gesture for "come here."

This experience didn't prepare me for the taxi in Bulgaria. When my plane arrived in Sofia, I was tired. So I was happy that a taxi was right there. "OK?" I asked, opening the door. The taxi driver moved his head up and down, so I jumped in. "Downtown, please. OK?" I said. The taxi driver nodded again, but nothing happened. Finally, I became angry and jumped out. Guess what? In Bulgaria moving your head up and down means "no" and shaking your head from side to side means "yes."



Write **T** for **True** and **F** for **False**.

1. _____ Words sometimes have more than one meaning.
2. _____ In Japanese, *hai* always means "yes."
3. _____ Waving one's hand in China means "come here."
4. _____ In Bulgaria, nodding the head up and down means "no."
5. _____ Shaking the head from side to side in Bulgaria means "I don't understand."



12 Culture Shock

J What things are unique to your culture? Complete the chart with your ideas.

1. What actions are considered polite in your culture?	
2. What is the food like in your culture? What are typical dishes or ingredients?	
3. What gestures do people make with their hands or head or eyes? What do the different gestures mean?	
4. What pastimes are part of your culture?	
5. What words or expressions make up part of your culture?	

K WRITING

Imagine you are having an exchange student from another culture stay with you. This student has never been to your country. Write a paragraph about things that are unique to your culture. Use some of your ideas from the chart above.

Welcome to My Culture!



EXPANSION Units 9–12

A Combine the sentences. Use **who** or **which**.



I live in an apartment. The apartment is small.

I live in an apartment which is small.

1. I have three good friends. They are in my class at school.

2. We have modern furniture. It is elegant and comfortable.

3. Last night I went to a restaurant. The restaurant serves Italian food.

4. Have you been to the new shopping mall? The mall opened last week.

5. We're going to visit my grandparents. My grandparents live in the countryside.

B Combine the sentences. Use the simple past and the past progressive. Use **when** or **while**.



I read a book.

I ride the bus to the doctor's office.

I was reading a book while I rode the bus to the doctor's office.

1. I get off the bus.

The paper with the doctor's address falls from my pocket.

2. A strong wind blows the paper quickly down the street.

I run after it.

3. I wait at the corner at a stop light.



A car runs over the paper.

EXPANSION Units 9–12

- C** Look at each image. Write about what just happened. Use the simple past and the past progressive. Use **when** or **while**.



1. What just happened to Abdullah?



2. What just happened to Paul?

- D** Who is your best friend? How long have you known your friend? Complete the chart below about your friend's personality.



Personality	Example
<i>funny</i>	<i>always makes me laugh</i>

E WRITING

Now write a paragraph about your best friend.

My Best Friend

F Complete the conditional sentences with your own ideas. Use **may** or **might**, the future, or the simple present.

1. If I study a lot, _____.
2. If I go to college, _____.
3. If I don't have much time to see my friends, _____.
4. If the temperature outside is zero degrees, _____.
5. If it rains a lot, _____.
6. If I don't do my homework, _____.
7. If I work all the time, _____.
8. If the sun sets, _____.
9. If my family eats dinner in a restaurant, _____.
10. If I go to the beach, _____.

G Write answers to what you would rather do.



eat steak and chicken all the time / be a vegetarian

I'd rather be a vegetarian than eat steak and chicken all the time.

1. read a book / watch TV

2. hang out with your friends / surf the Internet

3. work a lot and be tired all the time / work less and enjoy my free time

4. buy a new camera / save my money

5. travel and make new friends / stay home and work

6. study and pass a test / not study and fail a test

7. live in a big city / live in a small town

EXPANSION Units 9–12

H Complete the email. Use gerunds or infinitives of the verbs in parentheses.

Reply Reply to all Forward Delete Print

To: ali_fa@supergoal.com
Subject: Enjoying England

Hi Ali,

_____ (1. go) to England on a language course was such a great idea! I've really enjoyed _____ (2. meet) new people. In fact, I don't want _____ (3. leave), so I've decided _____ (4. stay) here for the summer.

I never expected _____ (5. like) it here so much. At first, I missed _____ (6. hang out) with my friends, and I avoided _____ (7. talk) to others because I thought my English was bad. Then one day, a few classmates invited me _____ (8. join) them for dinner at an Indian restaurant. I agreed to go because I couldn't stand _____ (9. eat) the food in the cafeteria. _____ (10. go out) was a lot of fun, and we spent the entire evening _____ (11. laugh). I didn't even mind _____ (12. speak) in English.

So, you see, I've managed _____ (13. make) new friends, and I've learned _____ (14. speak) English much more confidently. I promise _____ (15. write) again soon.

Take care,
Saeed

I Complete the conversations.

- Maha:** It's _____ say "please" and "thank you."
Badria: And _____ say "you're welcome," too.
- Noura:** It's _____ talk while someone else is talking.
Sabah: So _____ listen while someone is talking to you.
- Yahya:** It's _____ miss your family and friends when you go away to college.
Majid: But _____ make new friends as soon as you can.
- Saeed:** It's _____ bring some food and water on a long hike.
Adel: _____ take some fruit, too.
- Fadwa:** It's _____ take something from a store without paying for it.
Aisha: _____ call the police if you see someone do this.

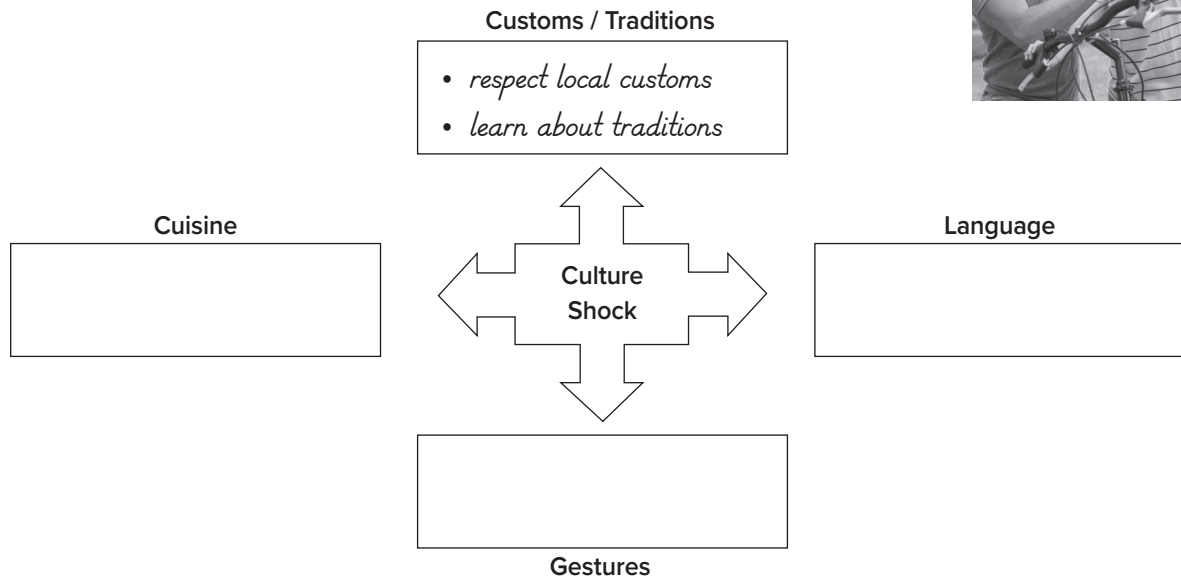
EXPANSION Units 9–12

J Look at each of the photos. What advice is being given? Write two expressions of advice for each photo.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



K What's the best way to deal with culture shock? Complete the chart with ideas on how to deal with these common cultural differences.



L WRITING

Now write a paragraph with advice on how to deal with culture shock.

How to Deal with Culture Shock



Unit 1 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 1:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 1:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 1:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 1 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about lifestyles			
talk about habits and routines			
talk about frequency of actions			
use the simple present tense for habitual activities			
use adverbs and expressions of frequency			
ask questions with <i>how often</i> , <i>how much</i> , and <i>how long</i>			
use <i>all</i> , <i>both</i> , <i>neither</i> , and <i>none</i>			


My five favorite new words from Unit 1:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 1:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

Unit 2 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 2:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 2:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 2:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 2 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about past actions			
relate past events in my life			
report what people said			
use the simple past tense in <i>yes/no</i> questions and short answers and in information questions			
use the expression <i>be + born</i>			
use expressions with the passive			
use <i>used to</i> in the affirmative and negative and in questions			
use time expressions for the past			

My five favorite new words from Unit 2:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 2:
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> _____ _____ _____ </div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

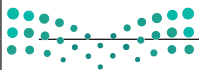
Unit 3 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 3:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 3:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 3:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 3 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about air travel			
talk about ongoing actions			
talk about plans and future actions			
use the present progressive			
use the future with <i>going to</i> and <i>will</i>			
use infinitives of purpose			
use time clauses with <i>after</i> , <i>as soon as</i> , <i>before</i> , etc.			
use prepositions of movement			

My five favorite new words from Unit 3:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 3:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

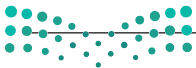


Unit 4 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 4:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 4:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 4:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 4 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about foods, buying foods, and planning meals			
describe quantities			
put events in sequence			
give and follow directions			
use the expressions of quantity <i>a few, a little, a lot of, much, many, and enough</i>			
use the pronouns <i>something, anything, and nothing</i>			
use the sequence words <i>first, then, after that, and finally</i>			
use reflexive pronouns			
use the conjunctions <i>because</i> and <i>so</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 4:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 4:
<div>  </div> _____ _____ _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

Unit 5 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 5:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 5:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 5:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 5 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about inventions			
express actions that have happened recently			
express actions that began in the past and continue into the present			
use the present perfect tense versus the simple past			
use the present perfect with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i> in the affirmative and negative			
use questions with <i>how long</i>			
use the passive in simple present, present perfect, and simple past			

My five favorite new words from Unit 5:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 5:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 6 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 6:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 6:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 6:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 6 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about quality of life			
describe features of places			
make comparisons			
ask for information			
use the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives			
use comparisons with <i>as...as</i>			
ask indirect questions			
use the definite article <i>the</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 6:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 6:
<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

Unit 7 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 7:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 7:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 7:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 7 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about common items at a garage sale			
confirm information			
describe abilities			
use tag questions in the affirmative and negative			
ask negative questions			
use the expression <i>be able to</i>			
use <i>should, can, could, why don't, and let's</i> for suggestions			


My five favorite new words from Unit 7:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 7:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

Unit 8 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 8:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 8:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 8:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 8 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about cars, driving, and traffic signs			
give advice			
express obligation			
say how people do things			
use the modal auxiliaries <i>must/mustn't/must not</i> and <i>should/shouldn't</i>			
use adverbs of manner			
use <i>can, could, will, and would</i> for requests			
report commands and requests			

My five favorite new words from Unit 8:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 8:
<div>  </div> _____ _____ _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

Unit 9 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 9:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 9:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 9:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 9 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
talk about past events that are interrupted			
describe people's personalities and character			
use the relative pronouns <i>who</i> , <i>that</i> , and <i>which</i>			
use the past progressive with <i>when</i> and <i>while</i>			
ask for permission with <i>can</i> , <i>may</i> , and <i>could</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 9:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 9:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 10 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 10:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 10:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 10:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 10 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
describe problems			
talk about common complaints			
express actions that have happened recently			
use the present perfect with <i>already</i> , <i>yet</i> , and <i>just</i> in questions and answers			
use the construction verb + gerund			
use two-word verbs			
use <i>can't</i> and <i>must</i> for speculation			
use <i>so...that</i> and <i>such...that</i>			

My five favorite new words from Unit 10:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 10:
<div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

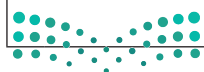
Unit 11 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 11:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 11:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 11:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 11 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
express cause and effect			
make choices			
express preferences			
use the conditional with present and future forms			
use the expression <i>I'd rather</i>			
use the conditional for imaginary situations			
express present wishes			

My five favorite new words from Unit 11:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 11:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help



Unit 12 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 12:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 12:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 12:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 12 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/ practice more.
describe customs of different cultures			
give advice			
use the construction verb + infinitive			
use the construction verb + noun/pronoun + infinitive			
use the construction <i>it's</i> + infinitive			
use expressions of advice with infinitives			
use gerunds as subjects			
use the past perfect			

My five favorite new words from Unit 12:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 12:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help

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